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RUSSIA DRIVES HARD TO SAVE COMMUNISM

Report of American Church Council Finds Many Shifts in Policy

COLLECTIVE FARMING HEADS 1930 PROGRAM

Outcome Held to Depend on Willingness of Masses to Undergo Hardships

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Collectivism and industrialization constitute the present dominant tendencies in the development of the Russian Soviet Union, along with a sweeping modification of many original features of the Nep (New Economic Policy) which was instituted in 1929, according to a monograph on the situation in Russia specially prepared for the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and made public here on July 12. Every phase of Soviet existence, including such apparently unrelated fields as drama, literature, religion and everyday life, have felt the effects of these tendencies, the report says.

The most important thing happening in Russia today, according to this survey, is "the attempt to reorganize the agriculture of the country on a collectivist basis" with attendant elimination of the peasant small proprietor.

The survey reports a "chronic shortage of goods of everyday use," which it characterizes as "a by-product of the Soviet economic policy of sacrificing present-day comfort to what is considered the future benefit of the country." It also declares that the straitened food situation has become a major political problem during the last two years. High prices attend both these conditions, it says.

Rapid industrial progress is reported, and the ambition now concerning the original five-year plan of national economic development is to accomplish it in four years.

Taking into account that Russian Communism has "always been uncompromisingly hostile to any form of religious faith," the report stresses that the antipathy to religion within the Soviet Union is not specifically for the Orthodox Church, but for rationalist and evangelical forms as well, as being "incompatible with socialism."

To the Communists, it says, there is an intimate connection between re-

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Jewish State Not Guaranteed, Minister Asserts

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lord Passfield, Colonial Secretary of State, in a reply published here on July 12 as given to a recent Jewish deputation, lays down that, while the British Government is committed, with certain reservations, to the establishment of a national home for Jews in Palestine, this did not involve the setting up of a Jewish state.

The deputation to which this statement was made represented the board of deputies of British Jews, headed by O. E. Davigdor Goldsmit. It protested the recent suspension of 2300 immigration certificates for Palestine as contrary to the intention of Great Britain's mandate from the League of Nations.

Lord Passfield's statement says that the complaint made appears to be based on a misunderstanding, as there has been no change in the British Government's policy and no uncertainty in the execution of its mandate. The mandate, he added, did not envisage the establishment of a Jewish state but only a Jewish national home in Palestine, consistent with the maintenance of the position and rights of the Arab population.

There must be a limit, he said, to Jewish immigration determined by the absorptive capacity of the country. Nine hundred and fifty certificates on the labor schedule for the present half year had been sanctioned in advance and had not been suspended. The commission under Sir Walter Shaw reported that a certain number of Arabs had been economically prejudiced as a result of land purchases, although it was recognized the Jewish agency had paid a liberal monetary compensation.

The British Government considered it necessary to inquire into the truth of the allegations, and with this object had acquired the best possible expert to make inquiries.

ITALIANS PAY HONOR TO CESARE BATTISTI

TRENTO, Italy (AP)—The patriotic societies of this former Austrian city, the Fascists and the ex-service men at their head, repaired July 12 to the monument of Cesare Battisti, the Nathan Hale of modern Italy, and there laid wreaths as a tribute to him.

Cesare Battisti is reverenced as one of the foremost of the martyrs of "Italia Irredenta," or unredeemed Italy, of which this province of Trentino formed a part before the late war. An avowed Socialist, but an Italian patriot first of all, he struggled all his life to reunite his fellow-Italians under the Hapsburg yoke to their mother country.

Mussolini was one of his intimate friends, and a regular contributor to Battisti's newspaper, Il Popolo, of this city.

Airplanes Ordered for Belgian Congo

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

SIX British airplanes of the latest type have been ordered by the Belgian Government for the Congo passenger service. They are triple-engined monoplanes giving 300 horsepower, accommodating five passengers as well as a pilot and a navigator.

The machines which can fly with a full load on two engines are intended for flights which include long trips over the jungle, where a forced landing would be extremely unpleasant.

Military Study in College Now Up to Students

Optional in Land Grant Institutions Under Mitchell Ruling

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Fifty-four thousand freshmen and sophomores in 52 land grant colleges scattered over every state are affected by the decision of William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, declaring that military training may be made optional rather than compulsory under the provisions of the Morrill Acts.

The opinion settles a long standing controversy immediately involving the University of Wisconsin and the University of Illinois, and affecting all the other land grant institutions. It is expected to give rise to proposals in many other state schools for repeal of present legislation making military training compulsory.

The Attorney-General's decision grew out of an action of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1923 providing that study of military training in the State university should be optional rather than compulsory. This brought a protest from John W. Weeks, then Secretary of War, but the bureau of education held that the provisions of the act had been fulfilled when a university offered instruction in military science and provided facilities for it.

However, in February, 1929, David Kinley, then president of the University of Illinois, protested the situation, charging that land grant institutions would receive federal money while not prescribing compulsory service.

The Federal Government now distributes $3,500,000 a year to land grant schools, 52 of which are for whites and 17 for Negroes. Except in Wisconsin, it is still customary to prescribe three hours of weekly compulsory training for men in the first college years. Women undergraduates do not receive military drill. The bureau of education states that it is up to individual state legislatures now to decide whether they will continue compulsory military training in land grant colleges, or make it optional as Wisconsin has done. Colleges affected by the ruling include University of California, University of Illinois, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rutgers, and Cornell.

Land grant colleges were established under the Morrill Act of 1862. The bill granted federal land to each state, "for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading subject shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

The land was sold by each state and the income from the proceeds is appplied regularly to the maintenance and support of each land grant college. The total fund in 1927 amounted to $18,757,594 and there was land worth $6,143,984 still unsold.

Danes' Iceland Trips Add to Good Will

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—More than 150 Danish-American women arrived here on the Polonia en route from the festivities in Iceland. They were greeted on their arrival by representatives of the Danish Women's National Council and of the Copenhagen municipality.

Th. Stauning, Danish Prime Minister, who has now returned from Iceland, expresses himself as exceedingly well pleased with the visit. They had heard many beautiful words expressive of the cordial feelings toward Denmark, he said. And the Danes, on their side, could only rejoice at Iceland having obtained the independence to which it is entitled. Iceland retained an active, strong regard for Denmark, and all attempts to rouse unfriendly or hostile feelings against Denmark had missed fire.

Coöperation between all northern countries was discussed with warm friendliness during the millenary celebrations, Mr. Stauning said. Economic and tariff problems, he stated, between those countries were investigated with much interest.

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TARDIEU BRINGS PARLIAMENT TO SUDDEN CLOSE

Prolongation Declared Futile Owing to Obstructionist Tactics

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—In accordance with the Cabinet's decision André Tardieu has brought the regular session of Parliament to a summary close by reading a decree of dissolution in the Chamber of Deputies.

Although not frequently employed, this procedure is quite within the constitutional right of the president of the council. Socialists and Radicals raised a great outcry at M. Tardieu's employment of this measure and refused to approve the minutes of the session. But the majority which had just given the Government a margin of 48 votes on a confidence ballot held firm and the minutes were adopted by a majority of 37.

It was not a happy ending for a stormy session which has lasted more than five months and which, in its earlier stages, passed important legislation, but since the Easter recess has been sterile in results. Among important legislation left pending were the national public works bill and legislation fixing the Government's relation to the petroleum industry and new credits for the national defense. These last, however, can be made effective by presidential decree as an emergency measure when Parliament is not sitting. As approved by the Finance Committee of the Chamber, these credits reach a total of $26,000,000, with an option increasing this amount by an additional $19,000,000. More than $11,000,000 are allotted to the army and $10,000,000 to the navy and nearly $5,000,000 to the air service.

The parliamentary session will be resumed late in October. The interval will be spent in active political campaigning in advance preparation for the elections of 1932.

Hardly a single word of the closure decree as read in the Chamber by M. Tardieu could be heard due to the clamor of the Opposition. He left the Chamber followed by the Cabinet who were in turn followed, after the adoption of the minutes, by the members of his majority leaving the Opposition behind in turmoil. In the Senate where a last minute attack by the Opposition had been anticipated all was quiet. Only a handful of senators heard the reading of the closure decree by Raoul Péret, Minister of Justice.

Franco-Italian Relations Show Signs of Warmth

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Aristide Briand's statement on Franco-Italian naval relations has created a favorable impression in Italian official circles, where satisfaction is expressed that at last the deadlock seems to be overcome and where the situation is now viewed with some optimism.

Fascist newspapers, while publishing fully M. Briand's statement, refrain from comments, a fact which is generally regarded as a sign that the Fascist Government does not wish that further press polemics disturb again the atmosphere which has decidedly improved within the last 24 hours.

If the same good will is maintained throughout the forthcoming negotiations, there is no doubt that an understanding may be reached without much difficulty. Italy for its part is animated with good will and the best intentions and is anxious to see her relations with France established on a really friendly basis.

Approvals of Briand Plan

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Rumanian and Polish replies to the Briand questionnaire on a European federal union, which have been published, expressed almost unqualified approval of the project. Among other replies received are those from Latvia, Austria, Greece and Denmark. It is becoming increasingly apparent that French decision over the nonbuilding of warships was made as the result of England's friendly mediation.

Chile Fares Well Under New Tariff

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Ninety-six per cent of Chilean exports to the United States are on the tariff free list, the newspaper La Nacion revealed July 11 in an editorial reviewing Chilean-United States commercial relations.

The editorial stressed the enormous increase in reciprocal trade between the two countries.

Chile needs foreign capital now, just as the United States needed it in the first years of its independence, the editorial declared. The paper advocated closer spiritual links with the United States, thus completing the close commercial relations.

MISSION TO SOUTH AFRICA

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Government has decided to send a commercial mission to South Africa under Lord Kirkley (better known as Sir W. J. Noble), former president of the British Chamber of Shipping. The mission is to endeavor to develop British trade as was done by the mission to Argentine under Lord D'Abernon last year.

Northern Chinese Factions Plan Government in Peiping

Left and Right Wings of Kuominchun Agree and Move to Organize Central Regime—Defeat of Chiang Kai-shek Held Likely

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—After four months of discussion, the Left and Right wing leaders of the Kuominchun finally reached an agreement July 12 and called a plenary session of the party for July 13 at Peiping, where the Government is expected to be established.

Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang agreed to permit party leaders to organize a government and assume all civilian posts, themselves limiting attention to military affairs.

Yen Hsi-shan stated that President-General Chiang Kai-shek's defeat was now assured, wherefore a government must be established promptly, with Peiping as the capital, although it possibly may be removed to Nanking later. Foreign observers declare Nanking's offensive has resulted in a stalemate, making the future uncertain.

The northern alliance against which the Nationalist forces under Chiang Kai-shek are struggling, is composed mainly of the forces of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi, and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the forces of the latter commander being known as the Kuominchun. It is the understanding reached between rival elements within the Kuominchun organization that, according to dispatches, has made possible united action among the northern forces.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Communists attacked Shasi, Hupeh Province, reports from that area July 12 said, and fighting was going on in the city.

All foreigners left the city. The foreign exodus began earlier in the week when bandits began concentrating about the city preparatory to attacking it. Many Chinese also left.

Battle Gain Reports From China Conflict

SHANGHAI (AP)—Battling for dominion over Shantung Province, Nationalist and northern alliance armies pounded each other July 12, as their partisans made sharply differing claims of victory.

Fighting was intense. Northerners asserted they had followed a 48-hour thrust southwestward from Yenchow, Shantung, toward Tsining, with still heavier attacks, forcing Nationalists back toward the Kiangsu border.

Northerners also said they were pouring reinforcement from Tsinan, rebel-held provincial capital, and expected to blast Nationalists out of southern Shantung in short order. Northerners seized the capital several weks ago and have used it as a center of operations.

Nationalists branded northern reports "maliciously false" and said Government troops advanced from Yenchow along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to Tainan in 48 hours.

Government partisans also asserted rebels were unable to withstand Nationalists' crushing attacks and Government troops inflicted heavy casualties.

CHURCHES URGED TO STAND BY PACT OF PARIS

Congregational Council Calls on Individuals to Oppose War

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The questions facing the world today calling for the attention of churchmen are the promotion of a better understanding of wealth and poverty and the determination that the occasions for war shall disappear, declared Sir John Simon, chairman of the Royal Commission of Indian Reforms, addressing the International Congregational Council at the Guildhall banquet here on July 11.

The event saw London Congregationalists welcoming 700 delegates from all parts of the world, the United States representatives forming the major group of visitors. The keynote of the gathering was the contrasts of the past and future as applying chiefly to the relationships between Great Britain and the United States. Nonconformity's contribution to history was cited by Sir Murray Hyslop, chairman, in the Pilgrim Fathers' founding of Massachusetts. He said the churches cannot afford to live in the atmosphere of the past alone, but must make new history in human experience.

Sir John Simon insisted that modern affairs demand an outlook as vigorous as that which Milton and Bunyan employed in their time. Religious ancestry should not be in an unalterable mold that cannot be reshaped. America and Great Britain have problems of racial relationships requiring the best thought of the leaders of churches.

Dr. F. W. Norwood, chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, declared that the blending of the national characteristics of Great Britain and America to work together was the chief need of the age. That nation makes the greatest contribution that captures the wider appreciation of humanity than nationalism implies. While America in inventiveness and discoveries might swing the world into new ruts, Great Britain yet produced new blossoms from old trees.

During the closing sessions of the Bournemouth conference earlier in the week the Congregational Council drew up a statement addressed to the Christian churches calling for unswerving allegiance to the Paris pact and a call to individuals to make sacrifices to strengthen humanity's stand against war.

Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, of Boston, said July 4 ceased to accentuate British and American differences, the two peoples now realizing in common the responsibilities of world peace.

FAMILY SEEKS SPAIN IN SMALL SCHOONER

SALEM, Mass. (AP)—Bound for his homeland, 3000 miles away, in a 37-foot schooner, Prof. Henry Blanco and his family set sail here July 12 for Santander, Spain, on a planned five-week trip.

Professor Blanco, teacher of Spanish at Iowa State University, Iowa City, Ia., was accompanied by his wife and seven-year-old daughter, Evalu. The schooner was named for the daughter. He went to sea at the age of 17, serving for three years. He has a year's leave of absence.

The Evalu's course was expected to be off the steamship lanes most of the trip. Provisions for two months were put aboard. Professor Blanco's old home is at Barcelona.

HOOVER READY TO INSIST UPON HUSTON OUSTER

President Will Force Party Chairman to Keep His Promise to Quit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—If the promise by Claudius Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee, extracted from him on July 10 at a meeting of the party leaders, that he would resign immediately after adjournment of the Senate session, is not carried out, President Hoover is ready to take steps to remove him, it is learned definitely from Republican officials.

It can be authoritatively stated that the President, having over a period of months given Mr. Huston every opportunity to placate party hostility to him, that grew out of the disclosures concerning his Muscle Shoals lobbying connections, is now determined that Mr. Huston, having failed to still criticism, must go.

Republican Party affairs are practically at a standstill, it can be reliably reported, and so serious has become the political situation, with nation-wide congressional and state elections getting under way, that Republican leaders are appealing to the President to displace Mr. Huston.

Mr. Huston definitely gave his promise to the group of national committee officers who met with him that he would tender his resignation immediately after the adjournment of the Senate. Whether he does so remains to be seen. Mr. Huston and his friends among the party leaders have so far waged a strenuous and bold fight against his removal.

Mr. Huston's fixing of the period following the adjournment of the Senate for his retirement is declared to be based on two reasons: first, he had promised the President some months ago that he would resign if the demand persisted at a "psychological moment" after "Congress" had adjourned, and he holds that the Senate's presence technically means that "Congress" is still in session, and secondly, he wants the Senate out of the way when he does announce his withdrawal so that an attack cannot be launched against him in the Congressional Record which can then be reprinted and sent broadcast throughout the country under a Government frank.

Fish Calls on G.O.P. to Declare Itself

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from the twenty-sixth district, told Republican leaders of the southern tier of New York counties at a dinner here July 11 that the Republican Party must take a definite stand on prohibition in the forthcoming State campaign if it wants to see a Republican Governor in Albany.

He declared himself in favor of a State referendum on the question of repeal and modification of the Eighteenth Amendment as a solution to the party's problem over the popular will.

Mr. Fish has been a stanch advocate in Congress of the Government's enforcement policy, and a supporter of prohibition bills aimed to further the effectiveness of the dry laws. Not until this year has there been any move to oppose him in the Republican primaries in his district. This opposition has not definitely slated an opponent for Mr. Fish, and its spokesmen have declared that they would support him if he adopted a satisfactory wet platform.

CHICAGO GREETS BYRD AND PARTY AS 'HOME' FOLKS

Four Residents of City Share Honors of Being at Little America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and a group of members of his antarctic expedition in Chicago July 11 were the center of what was characterized on all sides as one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations of acclaim this city has ever seen. Thousands of people on the streets and several thousands at the two functions in the visitors' honor united in adding Chicago's tribute to those of the cities of the East.

On Admiral Byrd's part, instead of coming for the glory Chicago showered on him, he came to return safely to it the four members of the expedition to whom Chicago is home. He came, also to bring back to the Press Club of Chicago—a patron club of aviation and exploration—a club emblem which he carried to the antarctic. It was taken to him in New York two years ago by Al Dunlap, president of the club, and to Mr. Dunlap the Admiral returned it before 500 members and guests of the club at luncheon. Admiral Byrd became a member of the organization two years ago.

Arriving on the Broadway Limited of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 10 a. m., the party went immediately to the Stevens Hotel, where Admiral Byrd received in the Presidential suite, which he occupied during his brief stay here. At noon, at the signal of a 13-gun salute, the party left for the Press Club, escorted by a number of bands and a detachment of sailors from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Up Michigan Boulevard, Chicago's parade ground par excellence, the parade went, and then westward through the Loop to LaSalle Street, center of the financial district. From every building came down a flurry of white until a veritable snowstorm was in progress; below, police worked valiantly to keep the Admiral's motorcar free from throngs who seem to thrill at the thought of touching his white coat sleeve, not satisfied with the beaming smile given to all.

At the Press Club Admiral Byrd was made an honorary life member and Bernt Balchen, pilot, was given a gold membership card. Then the Admiral turned attention toward the four Chicago men, George Thorne, Carl Peterson, Capt. Alton Parker and Lloyd Grenlie.

In the evening 1500 people, including the city's most prominent persons in all fields, attended a formal dinner, when Admiral Byrd spoke briefly and heard from a dozen speakers of the appreciation of the middle West for the accomplishment of the expedition. On July 12 the party left by airplane for St. Louis, Mo.

Government Has Hand Out to Get Loan by Illinois

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Despite its huge money bags, the Government of the United States has suggested a little loan from the State of Illinois, and the Governor is looking into it to see what he can do.

If the State finds it can do this favor and advance $2,000,000, the waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico will be opened a year sooner than otherwise.

As a matter of fact, the favor is much more to the State than to the Federal Government. Illinois ran short of cash in completing the waterway and asked Congress for a lift. Congress jauntily acquiesced, but somehow forgot to provide the money.

Committed to taking over the half-finished waterway, the army engineers are anxious to be at it. But the $7,500,000 which was believed to be available cannot be had until another Congress acts. At the best, that appears likely to be not sooner than March 1 of next year.

Meanwhile the State has about $3,500,000 on hand for waterway purposes.

If Illinois, which is the chief beneficiary of the waterway, agrees to this plan, the army engineers will start pushing the waterway through within two months, according to present indications. They have specifications ready now. Beginning is virtually only a matter of letting contracts.

The War Department hopes to connect up the two great systems within two years, once it gets going. If the State makes its loan, it will probably be toward the end of 1932 when the job is done. If the War Department, however, has to wait on Congress the canal may be finished in 1933.

New York Savings Hit New High Mark

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Deposits in savings banks in the five boroughs of New York City reached a new high mark on July 1, according to a statement issued by the Savings Bank Association of New York on July 11.

The total of savings deposits on that date aggregated $3,527,403,129, as compared with $3,347,216,195 on Jan. 1, the statement said. The gain during the first six months of the year was $180,186,934. Each of the five boroughs showed an expansion in savings deposits, the announcement adds.

GIRL SOARS 26,600 FEET INTO THE AIR

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Ruth Alexander, July 11, piloted her airplane to an indicated barograph altitude of 26,600 feet, exceeding her previous mark by 6000 feet.

Germans to Attempt Flight Over Atlantic

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Glasgow

TWO German airmen, Worlfram Hirth and Oscar Weller, have informed the German Vice-Consul at Kirkwall, Orkney, that it is their intention to undertake a flight this month from Orkney to North America via Iceland and Greenland.

They intend to use a lightweight Klem airplane N 1753, and to land at Rekyjavik, Iceland, and Julianshaab, Greenland. Should weather conditions prove favorable on the Labrador coast, they will continue their flight to St. Johns, N. F., or Port Meurnier on the St. Lawrence, but may land at Hopedale, Labrador, if necessary. Departure is provisionally fixed for July 20.

Anglo-Japanese Trust Is Shown in United States

Castle, Favoring Treaty, Says There Is No 'Far East Menace'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Japan and England prove their trust in us in that they are willing to stand still until we build up to their level," E. R. Castle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, told a noon gathering at the Union League Club here on July 11. Mr. Castle recently returned from Japan, where he was sent by President Hoover to watch the development of sentiment regarding the London treaty on naval armament.

"Those who denounce the treaty," said Mr. Castle, "denounce it in the same terms, whether they happen to live in the United States, England or Japan. It would be easy to take the exact words of Viscount Bridgman in London or of Admiral Kato in Japan and merely by substituting the words 'United States' for 'England' or 'Japan,' make their speeches appear to have been made by one of our anti-treaty admirals or of Senator Johnson himself."

Many enemies of the treaty, he said, have built up out of their imaginations a strange menace in the Far East, which menace actually is non-existent. That was given as his conclusion from observations made in the Orient.

He asserted that the treaty makes each nation dominant in its own waters, and, therefore, gives each a sense of perfect security. It promises better international feeling, better international understanding, promises real friendship "with that fine and progressive people across the Pacific" that means peace and orderly development.

All Made Concessions

"All had to make some concessions from the maximum originally demanded," he pointed out. "The result was a treaty eminently fair to all, but in spite of that, there are, in all three nations, noisy minorities which denounce certain aspects of the treaty because it does not quite fulfill the maximum desires of their respective naval boards."

Mr. Castle reminded those who feel that trained naval men should have the decisive word on the strength of the navy that our own naval men as well as those of Great Britain and Japan do not agree among themselves on the actual needs of the navy, and as specialists their pictures are limited.

"In a speech in Tokyo just before leaving," said Mr. Castle, "I discussed this, pointing out that although naval officers are among the most loyal citizens of all countries, their vision, because of their training, is necessarily limited to the technical aspects of the navy. It was much harder for Japan frankly to accept the fact of civilian control because Japan was recently a feudal country, and it has an international history of only 75 years. Perhaps for Japan, also, the aspect of this treaty will make it clear that there, as well as in America, civilians should have the final say in the conduct of the nation.

"Throughout the negotiations Japan had the American navy in view. There was continual fear that we might attack because of some disagreement, for example, over China. It was my duty to try to build up an appreciation of the real friendliness of our country. The treaty, I believe,

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Making Play of Work

through emphasis on hobbies, such as miniature airplane building, hiking, art, theatrical study, and the like, is one aim of municipal recreation leaders. In view of the importance of leadership in the leisure moments of children and grown-ups the Monitor next week will publish a series of six articles describing the rapid growth of the playground, its place in city living and its solution of a summertime problem. The first article will appear

Monday

NAVAL FILES ARE REFUSED BY PRESIDENT

Says Production of 'Secret Papers' Would Be 'Breach of Trust'

FOREIGN ENVOYS OPPOSE PUBLICATION

Senate Adjourns Over Week-End—More Senators Are Expected

Senators Present at All Roll Calls

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

THREE quorum calls were held in the Senate during the July 11 session. The first recorded 49 present, the second 54, and the third again 49, a bare majority.

Those listed as present on all calls were:

Republicans

Allen, Bingham, Borah, Capper, Couzens, Dale, Deneen, Fess, Gillett, Glenn, Goldsborough, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Hebert, Howell, Johnson, Jones, Keyes, La-Follette, McCulloch, McMaster, McNary, Metcalf, Norris, Nye, Oddie, Patterson, Reed, Robsion, Shortridge, Smoot, Sullivan, Thomas (Idaho), Townsend, Vandenberg, Watson, (37).

Democrats

Black, Caraway, George, Kendrick, Overman, Robinson (Ark.), Sheppard, Simmons, Stephens, Swanson, Trammell, Walsh (Mont.), (12).

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—For a second time within as many weeks the President on July 11 firmly refused compliance with a senatorial request for confidential documents relating to the negotiations of the London Naval Treaty that are in the possession of the State Department.

The opposition promptly countered by offering in the form of a resolution by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, a supporter of the treaty, a reservation to the effect that the Senate in ratifying the treaty did so "with the distinct and explicit understanding that there are no secret files, documents . . . which in any way, directly or indirectly, modify, change or add to or take from any of the stipulations in said treaty, and that the Senate ratifies said treaty with the distinct and explicit understanding that there are no agreements, secret or otherwise, expressed or implied, between any of the parties as to any construction that shall hereafter be given to any statement or provision contained therein."

This issue now becomes the subject of debate before the Senate, while the treaty itself is once more sidetracked. The Administration has repeatedly and unequivocably declared that there are no secret understandings regarding the treaty, that it is all contained in its written provisions and that the secret papers do not relate to any additional understanding.

The opposition on the document issue, both pro- and anti-treaty, has taken the position that there was no reason to suppress the confidential papers unless they "hid something," Mr. Norris's resolution is in line with this viewpoint.

Not in Public Interest

Administration senators characterized it as an affront to the President and announced their determination to vigorously contest it.

The President in his formal message informed the Senate that in his judgment it would be incompatible with the public interest for him to transmit the desired papers. International confidences, as well as domestic, were involved in the documents, the President declared, and future foreign negotiations by the United States would be jeopardized should the Executive fail to safeguard the information given it in full trust that it would be kept inviolate.

According to the White House the documents consist of the opinions of officials of foreign governments concerning the affairs, offers and personalities of other foreign officials, confidential reports on proposals some of which were "serious" and others not, and memoranda on conversations between American and foreign officials and between foreign officials at which American officers were not present.

It was also reliably reported that the British and Japanese Ambassadors to Washington have in the past few days, while the subject of the papers was under discussion in the Senate, called on Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and made representations on behalf of their governments protesting against any possible publication of papers relating to them.

As was the case in the refusal by the President several weeks ago when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee asked that the papers be furnished it, the Senate is without recourse in the matter. The Executive it is pointed out, is wholly within his rights in denying access to such documents, as has been done on repeated occasions in the past.

Offer to Produce Remains

However, the offer made by David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, a member of the American naval delegation, that any Senator may personally go over the documents if he will pledge himself to secrecy still stands. It has been re-

jected by opponents of the treaty, who demand their official transmission for the Senate to consider as it decides.

The Senate, after a day of earnest debate on the treaty, the first full day that it has so devoted itself since the special session began on July 7, adjourned over the week-end until 11 a. m. July 14. The day's arguments featured two speeches by the leading spokesmen of the opposition, Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, who also attacked the President's message to the special session urging prompt ratification of the pact.

Mr. Reed replied to Mr. Hale's 10,000-word prepared speech briefly but forcefully, and in turn was attacked by Mr. Johnson.

The Senate continues to get along on little more than a bare majority. Several absentees have returned, but there are still less than 60 Senators present in the Capitol. Of the three or so quorum calls that are taken daily at least two show a bare majority of 49, and that only after the Senate has had to wait while pages are rushed about rounding up a sufficient number so that the chamber can proceed.

Administration leaders expect that the second week of the deliberations will see a larger number of Senators present. They declare they have assurances of over 70 Senators being on hand for the crucial roll calls.

Text of President's Message

The President's message was as follows:

I have received Senate resolution No. 320, asking me, if not incompatible with the public interest, to submit to the Senate all letters, cablegrams, minutes, memoranda, instructions and dispatches, and all records, files and other information touching the negotiations of the London Naval Treaty.

This treaty, like all other international negotiations, has involved statements, reports, tentative and informal proposals as to subjects, persons and governments given to me in confidence. The Executive, under the duty of guarding the interests of the United States, in the protection of future negotiations and in maintaining relations of amity with other nations, must not allow himself to become guilty of a breach of trust by betrayal of these confidences.

He must not affront representatives of other nations, and thus make future dealings with those nations more difficult and less frank. To make public in debate or in the press such confidences would violate the invariable practice of nations. It would close to the United States those avenues of information which are essential for future negotiations and amicable intercourse with the nations of the world. I am sure the Senate does not wish me to commit such a breach of trust.

I have no desire to withhold from the Senate any information having even the remotest bearing upon the negotiation of the treaty. No senator has been refused an opportunity to see the confidential material referred to, provided only he will agree to receive and hold the same in the confidence in which it has been received and held by the Executive.

A number of senators have availed themselves of this opportunity. I believe that no senator can read these documents without agreeing with me that no other course than to insist upon the maintenance of such confidence is possible. And I take this opportunity to repeat with the utmost emphasis that in these negotiations there were no secret or concealed understandings, promises or interpretations, nor any commitments whatever, except as appear in the treaty itself and in the interpretative exchange of notes recently suggested by your Committee on Foreign Affairs, all of which are now in the hands of the Senate.

In view of this, I believe that to further comply with the above resolution would be incompatible with the public interest.

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STIMSON ASKS BRITAIN TO EASE APPLE EMBARGO

Undue Hardships Imposed on Producers by Sanitary Restrictions, He Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, told Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, in a formal conference, that the new sanitary embargo on certain types of American apples imposes "undue hardships" on American apple producers, while simultaneously Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to England, was instructed to discuss the matter with authorities in London.

Mr. Stimson announced that the United States is in full accord with Great Britain in the stated purpose of the embargo, namely to keep out the apple fruit fly. The Department of State holds, however, that the new British embargo is too drastic.

Last fall, Mr. Stimson recalled, shipments of uninspected and unclassified apples from Maine and Massachusetts were found upon arrival in England to be infested with larvæ of the fruit fly. Immediately the Department of Agriculture made arrangements with steamship companies by which they agreed to accept no apples for delivery unless accompanied by an export form certificate and such certificates were granted only to shipments free from infestation. Accordingly, Mr. Stimson argued that imports into Great Britain are now guaranteed free of the pest. He pointed out that the embargo admits "No. 1" grade of barreled apples, but excludes grade called "U. S. No. 1 Early," "U. S. Commercial" and combinations of the two, although "No. 1 Early" meets the requirements of the grade which is admitted in every respect save color and maturity, and comes up to the same standards of freedom from all defects and infestations.

Mr. Stimson likewise raised the point that whereas the fruit fly has never been found west of the great plains, apples from the Pacific coast are included in the embargo. The "C" grade for boxed apples, he said, requires the same freedom from insect pests as does the grade admitted by the British authorities.

The State Department in a statement said, in part:

"Attention was invited particularly to the fact that the exclusion of unclassified cull or ungraded apples, and the requirement that all apples imported from the United States of America must be accompanied by the usual certification of inspection of the Department of Agriculture will accomplish all which can be hoped for under the terms of the present embargo and will not seriously disrupt the established business of responsible importers and exporters.

"The hope was expressed, therefore, that His Majesty's Government will be willing in advance of the coming season to make such a modification of its recent order as will admit, under certificate of inspection, at all seasons of the year the recognized official grades of American apples above the unclassified and certified combination of those grades."

EMPLOYEES TAKE OVER OWNERSHIP OF PLANT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Employees of the Columbia Conserve Company on July 11 took over 51 per cent of the stock of this company which last year did $1,600,000 worth of business. Accumulated profits were used to purchase the stock which was given outright to the employees.

The 150 employees through their stock ownership were placed in a position whereby they might discharge the company president, William P. Hapgood who said he would remain at the head of the company only so long as his coworkers desired.

AIR CONCERN INDICTED AS PUBLIC NUISANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Westchester Airport Corporation, operator of the only air terminal in Westchester County, located near Armonk, was indicted on July 11 on charges of maintaining a public nuisance. The indictment was brought in response to complaints of residents near the airport who charged that they were obliged to keep all their windows closed all the time on account of dense clouds of dust raised by airplanes in taking off and landing.

The summons, which was served on Daniel J. Barrett Jr., president of the corporation, is returnable before Judge Frederick P. Close in county court on July 22.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lucinda M. Selden, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. M. Robrick, San Antonio, Tex.
Robert Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gertrude A. Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Grace Sawyer, New York City.
Mrs. Bertha S. Ives, New York City.
Mrs. Lillian M. Buckley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Marie E. Maitland, Joplin, Mo.
Mrs. Ottillie Schweke, Milwaukee, Wis.
Franklin Hess, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Franklin Hess, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. R. B. Chandler, Mobile, Ala.
Rachael E. Barnes, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. J. Edgar Fielding, Toronto, Can.
J. Edgar Fielding, Toronto, Can.
Miss Emma E. Fielding, Toronto, Can.
Alfred J. Pearson, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. A .M. Lynch, Ardmore, Pa.
A. M. Lynch, Ardmore, Pa.
Miss Gertrude Rodger, Ottawa, Can.
Mrs. Robert S. Rodger, Ottawa, Can.
Miss Claudia M. Klumpp, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph V. Lynch, Ardmore, Pa.
Mrs. Nettie L. Smith, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Miss Lurena L. Smith, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Alexander L. Smith, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Mary L. Bryant, Boston, Mass.
Edgar Singleton, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Emily A. Dutton, Oak, Ill.
Miss Emma Kunker, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Lolah J. Munn, Waterport, N. Y.
Stanley D. Munn, Waterport, N. Y.
Mrs. Louise L. Marshall, Miami, Fla.
Miss Christine A. Gilson, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Florence A. Howard, Medina, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura M. Hinchey, Medina, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice B. Stewart, Denver, Colo.
George B. Stewart, Denver, Colo.
Miss Hannah Shark, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. F. W. Haigh, Toledo, O.
Mrs. A. E. Davis, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Guy F. Doming, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Goldena O. Gillette, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Miss Lulu L. Hicks, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Castello, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. M. L. Thomas, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Fred E. Risley, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Catharine B. Tinker, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Gertrude B. Tinker, Cleveland O.
Herbert W. Horton, New Haven, Conn.
Mary E. Topping, Charleston, W. Va.
Bessie Hamilton Kirk, New York City
Clara A. Lehing, Cold Spring, N. Y.
Nettie Rowe Chase, Bolton, Mass.
Mrs. Freda E. Kropp, St. Louis, Mo.
Edwin J. Kropp, St. Louis, Mo.
Rebecca Seifert, Stroud, Okla.
David Seifert, Stroud, Okla.
Ray E. Seifert, Stroud, Okla.
Mrs. Anna K. Gehm, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Emil Gehm, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Franklin Baylis, New York City

Take-Off Locations Named for Air Race

CHICAGO (AP)—Starting points for contests in the National Air Races to be held at Curtiss-Wright-Reynolds Airport at Chicago from Aug. 23 to Sept. 1, were announced July 11 by Maj. R. W. Schroeder, contest director, and Maj. Luke Christopher, secretary of the contest committee of the National Aeronautical Association.

The Eastern Women's Air Derby will start at Washington, D. C. From the national capital the girls will wing southward to Atlanta, thence westward skirting the Gulf of Mexico and northward up the Mississippi River valley.

Seattle, Wash., was named the starting point for the Men's Western Derby and Miami, Fla., for the Eastern Derby.

El Paso, Tex., will be the take-off point from the Southwest for men flying planes of 500-cubic-inch piston displacement, while easterners flying planes in that class will leave either from Hartford, Conn., or Boston, Mass. Los Angeles will be the starting point of the non-stop derby, which will offer prizes totaling $12,000.

The Women's Western Derby will take off from Long Beach, Calif. Control points have been designated at San Diego, Calif., Phoenix, Ariz., Tucson, Ariz., Douglas, Ariz., El Paso, Tex., Roswell, N. M., Lubbock, Tex., Amarillo, Tex., Wichita, Kan., Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., Des Moines, Ia., Madison, Wis., and Elgin, Ill.

American Activity Found in League

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States is coöperating in practically every field of activity of the League of Nations, including important international conferences and non-political enterprises, according to a summary of the Foreign Policy Association, published here. America's attitude has changed in 10 years from haughty aloofness in which the State Department refused to answer official communications from the League, to one of close association save in the meetings of the Council and the Assembly.

"Today the United States is participating in one capacity or another in practically all of the important international conferences held under the auspices of the League," Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the association, states in a foreword.

"Likewise, the United States has developed a system for the peaceful settlement of international disputes which parallels, in certain respects, the policy pursued by members of the League. Thus, as will be seen, the American Government has to an extent accepted the plan of compulsory arbitration of legal disputes and the idea of compulsory investigation of other differences," he said.

Ewald Must Quit or Be Forced Out

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Magistrate George F. Ewald, who is facing a federal grand jury indictment for alleged conspiracy and fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the investigation of the Cotter Buttes Mines, Inc., received an ultimatum on July 11 by Chief Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan to resign his magistracy or face removal.

In a report which could not be confirmed at the office of the clerk of the appellate division, it was stated that the appellate division had been called to convene in a special session on July 15 by acting presiding Justice Edward R. Finch to consider removal charges against Magistrate Ewald.

No statement will be forthcoming from Magistrate Ewald until Monday, according to his counsel, Alfred J. Talley.

Magistrate Corrigan's action followed a brief conference on July 11 with Mr. Talley. Afterward the Chief Magistrate said that, while nothing had been decided, "unless there is a resignation, there will be charges preferred against Magistrate Ewald."

SKYSCRAPER MOVIE WILL BE LARGEST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — A motion picture theater that will be one of the largest in the world will be built in 1932 in a 72-story skyscraper by the Paramount-Publix Corporation, diagonally opposite its present 29-story Paramount Theater Building in Broadway.

Announcement of the plans was made on July 9 by Eugene Zukor, in charge of building for the corporation, who said that the Broadway site had been purchased in the name of the Seneca Holding Corporation. The new theater will have a capacity for 6000 persons, 2000 more than the Paramount, and its skyscraper will be the highest in upper Broadway.

The plot of land acquired is 50,000 square feet, running 206 feet back from Broadway between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets.

SOVIET SPENDS $4,255,500 HERE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Soviet Government placed orders in the United States for shipment to Russia during June, totaling $4,255,500, it has just been announced by the Amtorg Trading Corporation here. Of this amount purchases of industrial and electrical equipment totaled $2,809,000.

QUEENS SURROGATE NAMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y. — Judge John Hetherington of Queens County, was appointed Surrogate of that county to succeed the late Richard Newcombe by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on July 9. Judge Hetherington, who has been a member of the bar for 32 years, has been actively engaged in Democratic politics for many years.

STEINBRINK ASKS FOR NONPARTISAN INVESTIGATION

Urges Special Legislative Session to Authorize G. O. P. Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A plea for unified and nonpartisan action on the part of New York State Republicans in forwarding an investigation into New York City affairs was voiced by Meier Steinbrink, Republican leader of Brooklyn, on July 11, when he declared that the Legislature, which has a Republican majority, should take the initiative in effecting an inquiry.

It was to the best interests of the Republican Party, Mr. Steinbrink asserted, to seriously concern itself with an effort to halt the "unchecked reign of graft which is worse than it has been at any time since the days of Tweed," rather than continued bickering with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt over investigation responsibility.

The stand taken by the Kings County leader directly controverts that of State Chairman William J. Maier, who has insisted that the Governor bear the onus of a city inquiry. To a lesser degree it defers to the plans of State Senator John Knight and Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies, Republican leaders in the Senate and Assembly, respectively, who favor a legislative inquiry only if the Governor refuses to act.

Mr. Steinbrink bases his stand, however, on the belief that "an opportunity for relief may be lost again in a controversy over collateral issues." The course of action he recommends has for its first step a barrage of citizen requests to the Governor demanding that a special legislative session be called to authorize a New York City inquiry; second, that the Legislature thus convened has a bill naming a nonlegislative commission of five distinguished citizens of New York City, "of unquestioned fearlessness and absolute independence of any control by Tammany Hall," to carry on an investigation in the event the Governor refuses to name his own commission, and, third, that, should this bill be vetoed, the Legislature pass a resolution for a legislative investigation.

Mr. Steinbrink will forward his recommendations to Senator Knight and Speaker McGinnies, he said, and within the next few days, will ask for action on them from the executive and advisory Republican committees of Kings County.

Geneva Promotes International Study

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—In the course of its two-day meeting the subcommittee on university relations of the Committee on Intellectual Coöperation adopted a number of resolutions which are likely to bring into closer contact students from all countries and promote international studies.

The subcommittee recommended that wide publicity should be given to material collected by the Institute of Intellectual Coöperation regarding post-graduate scholarships and that a meeting of experts be convened to consider increasing the number of such scholarships.

The importance of annual meetings of specialists on university questions was emphasized and continuation of the inquiry into the appointment of foreign professors advocated. Another recommendation of the subcommittee relates to publication by the institute of a list of publications of international students organizations and of a list of reference books for traveling students.

Anthracite Group Seeks New Agency

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Further evidence that the operators might seek to establish a lower wage scale for miners in the anthracite industry became apparent when they presented a proposal at the joint conference on July 11, for formation of a coöperative agency to determine the facts on which future agreements might be based.

The operators expressed dissatisfaction with the arbitration provision in the existing agreement which will expire on September 1 and which they alleged to be ambiguous, and held that the compact should include a clause making it definitely possible to reopen the wage rate problem once a year.

The proposal for establishment of the coöperative fact-finding agency was discussed at considerable length and then laid over "for further consideration at a later date."

BRITISH COPYRIGHT MEASURE DROPPED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The much criticized musical copyright bill, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, is after all to be dropped. The parliamentary select committee to which it had been submitted has issued a report criticizing it severely in detail and pointing out that before it could be passed it would be necessary to investigate whether it conflicts with British treaty obligations. Such investigation it has been found would take so much time that in the present crowded state of the Government's legislation program the measure cannot be further proceeded with.

The bill was introduced originally last November by William Adamson, Labor member of Parliament. It is directed toward controlling author's rights in musical productions in the interests of the public generally and musical producers in particular. It has been objected to as unduly hard upon authors.

HISTORIC TRAVIS HOUSE IS OPENED TO PUBLIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The Travis House, one of the prominent historic landmarks of Williamsburg, Va., recently restored by the Rockefeller interests, has been opened to the public. Invitations were sent to prominent persons and societies, to give all an opportunity to see the well-appointed interior of this famous house, built in 1765 by Edward Champion Travis, and now restored to more than its original beauty.

The house links Jamestown (where the Travis family long lived) and Williamsburg. It was built at three different periods, in three different sections, the original part about 1765, when the General Assembly legalized the title to the land, which Travis had purchased from Bruton Parish church wardens. The house now stands near Bruton church, having been moved several blocks across a trestle built over a ravine leading into the James River.

Prices Are Cut by Mail-Order Houses in West

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Chicago mail order houses have reduced prices to a level said to be the lowest in 10 years.

"Even a small upturn in demand," said George B. Everitt, president of Montgomery Ward & Co., "will start orders to factories, a decrease in unemployment, and a general upward trend in business."

Mail order houses, their executives point out, must be the first of all businesses to reflect price trends, and they have estimated that a further drastic cut in prices is the best way to cope with the current decline in commodity quotations. Their stocks are at present at the lowest level of the year, so that the installation of a new and reduced price scale will be easier than at any other period.

Montgomery Ward & Co.'s statement of lower prices has been followed by Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s promulgation of reductions averaging 10 per cent and in some cases running to 25 per cent.

Overproduction on a slack market is cited by a spokesman of one of these companies as the principal reason for the price declines. He said that various manufacturers, especially of short-lived goods, were offering their products at figures greatly under what prevailed a year ago, when in some lines it was difficult for the mail order houses to get enough merchandise. The quickness of the price decline is illustrated in the fact that Sears's 10 per cent reduction is in comparison with quotations in this spring's catalogue.

Both of the big Chicago mail order houses are making vigorous efforts to stimulate business. Montgomery Ward & Co.'s new installment plan contains a feature unique in the history of the leaders. It extends time payments to clothing when the order is of sufficent size. For many years these two concerns have sold goods on the installment plan, but not heretofore, it is said, has one of them ventured into the field of "nonrecoverable" commodities, where a return of merchandise for failure to meet payments would be valueless. Other innovations in the installment practices of these houses are anticipated.

YOUTH TO BE TAUGHT PURPOSES OF LEAGUE

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Cultural training of future workers and the education of youth in the aims, structure and work of the League of Nations are aimed at by two of the resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the International Bureau of Education, which opened at Geneva July 10.

In order to attain the first of these objectives the International Bureau of Education proposes to offer technical collaboration to the International Labor Office while, it is contemplated to promote the second objective by establishing coöperation between the Bureau of Education and subcommittee experts for the education of young people in the aims of the League of Nations International Intellectual Coöperation Committee.

AIRPLANE CARRIED BY NEW YORK YACHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A yacht equipped with an airplane as an aid to commuting to and from New York has just been completed for Col. Edward A. Deeds, vice-president of the National City Bank. The yacht, a $1,000,000 Diesel-drive type, will carry the Sikorsky amphibian on her foredeck.

The flying machine to seat four persons has a cruising radius of 400 miles. It also will be used in commuting from ship to shore.

CANADA LAUNCHES DESTROYER

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. (AP)—The new Canadian destroyer Saguenay was launched from the Thornycroft yards on July 11. Madame Desbarats, wife of G. J. Desbarats, Canadian Deputy Minister of National Defense, christened the ship. A sister vessel, the Skeena, is to be launched in September. They are of 1330 tons displacement, 310 feet long and will have a speed of 35 knots.

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HUNGARY PLANS KING'S RETURN IN NOVEMBER?

Otto's Claim to Be Pushed, It Is Said, at Coming of Age in Fall

Carol's dramatic return to the throne of Rumania has spurred on the monarchists of central Europe. The ease with which he displaced his son, King Michael, has given new hope to the Legitimists of Hungary, and preparations are reported to be well advanced for the enthronement of the Archduke Otto, who comes of age next November.

How far the plans will be allowed to go before they are challenged by the Little Entente is uncertain, but the fact remains that the hostility of neighboring states has not dampened the ardor of those who would see a king back in the saddle in Hungary.

Hungary is monarchist in sentiment. It is divided on the choice of candidate. In the event of the point of candidacy being settled, the question still remains: Will surrounding countries permit the restoration?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA — Recent developments in the "King Question" in Hungary have caused the attention of the whole of central Europe to tbe concentrated upon this matter.

Hitherto, it has been more or less shelved by the Tungarian Government leaders with the remark that the time was not opportune for discussing it, that the present state of Hungaryq demanded economic and agricultural help above everything for the time being.

While all this is undoubtedly true, the fact cannot be ignored that hitherto no definite statement has apparently been issued because Hungary itself has not been united as to the person of the new King, and because of fear of foreign opposition to any action which might be taken. Until very recently Hungary was divided into two camps on this "King Question"—into the Legitimists and the Free-Electionists.

The Legitimists are those who stand for the candidature of the Archduke Otto Hapsburg, eldest son of the former Emperor Charles and of the Empress Zita, who is now completing his education in the University of Louvain, Belgium. They are composed mainly of the higher nobility, the Roman Catholic clergy and the wealthier Jewish bourgeoisie, who stand for the continuity of the direct Hapsburg succession.

Free-Electionists Oppose

Their leader is Count Albert Apponyi. Opposed to the Legitimists are the Free-Electionists, who, while they also favor the return of the monarchy to Hungary, demand a King elected by the people in accordance with the more democratic viewpoint of the twentieth century. The leaders of this group include Count Stephan Bethlen, the Premier; Count Julius Goemboes, Minister of War, and a number of the non-Roman Catholic and lesser nobility. Until very recently they had as candidate for the throne another Hapsburg, the Archduke Albrecht, but for family and other reasons he left Hungary a short while ago for a long trip to South America, and while on his way through Belgium he took the opportunity to call upon the Archduke Otto and pay to him his respects as head of the House of Hapsburg.

It has been maintained that in November next, when the coming-of-age of Otto coincides with the one-thousandth anniversary celebrations of Imre (Emmerich), they will either proclaim their candidate King, or at least remove from the statute book the law of the dethronement of the Hapsburgs, which was passed on Nov. 4, 1921. Hungary has not ceased to be monarchist in sentiment, and its action in 1921 was mainly the result of pressure from France and the Little Entente, which refused to consider the return of the Hapsburgs—in fact, when King Charles tried to regain the Hungarian throne, both the Czechoslovak and Jugoslav armies were mobilized on the Hungarian frontiers ready to intervene. Today, in Hungary, opinion has changed; with the support of Italy, this state has become stronger, and a possible marriage of the Archduke Otto with a daughter of the King of Italy—which is much talked of in certain quarters—must strengthen that friendship. Further, it is felt that France, which is also courting Hungarian favors in certain ways, may not be so opposed to a return of the Hapsburgs as it has been in the past, so that the way is open.

Who Is to Be King?

Within Hungary itself there has never been a question of monarchy or republic; it has only been the problem as to when the former should be reinstated de facto and who the monarch should be. In the surrounding countries, however, the restoration of the Hungarian monarchy is regarded with grave misgivings. This would be a very simple solution were it not for the fact that to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, etc., the House of Hapsburg represents an ideology, a tradition, a perpetuation of the centuries-old system, which may react definitely in their political, social, religious and economic life. That such a fear is not without foundation can be seen from the fact that, for example, the Heimwehr movement in Austria is made up of many different sections, some of which are certainly monarchist in tendency, while many of the nobility and former military officers look in the same direction.

Those Austrians who favor Anschluss, or political unification with Germany, see in this first step toward the return of the Hapsburgs the failure of their hopes. They even think that France, in its desire to prevent the Anschluss, may be willing to drop its opposition to the Hungarian desires.

Monarchists Prepare

VIENNA (AP)—Preparations for occupation of Hungary by Prince Otto are far advanced, according to a report July 11 in the newspaper Der Abend.

The journal says the Legitimists will issue a declaration Nov. 20, Otto's birthday, and they already have drafted a bill annulling the dethronement of the Emperor Charles, as accomplished under duress.

Another bill sets a limit to the period in office of the Regent Admiral Horthy and nominates him viceroy, or paladin, so that when Otto desires he may proclaim himself king.

Socialists Canvass Thomas's Strength

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — With the Socialist State convention slated for July 19, in Albany, the Socialist Party is canvassing congressional districts in New York City to test out the support which would be accorded Norman Thomas as a candidate of the liberal groups for member of the House of Representatives in the forthcoming state campaign.

While Mr. Thomas has not yet consented to enter the race, he has indicated his willingness should sufficient desire be evidenced in his party and in the ranks of the league for independent political action. Should Mr. Thomas run and be successful the House of Representatives would have its first Socialist member since the defeat of the late Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin in 1928.

No definite decision has been reached on the Socialist gubernatorial candidate, although Louis Waldman, who headed the state ticket in 1928, has strong support for the nomination.

Bulgarians Gratified at Minority Inquiry

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The international investigations just made in Southern Dobrudja, that Province taken by Rumania from Bulgaria after the World War, of the treatment of Bulgarian minorities there have caused much satisfaction throughout Bulgaria.

One of the investigators represented the International League for the Defense of the Rights of Man and the other the League of Nations.

The Rumanian Government allowed foreigners complete freedom of action, and the Bulgarians in the Dobrudja are permitted to present a memorandum containing a full, detailed account of their grievances. Bulgarians feel that this international protection will improve the lot of minorities.

Others, however, foresee that the meddling of foreigners will arouse nationalistic sentiments in the majority race against allegedly disloyal minorities, and the only result will be the increasing of strife and friction.

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FARM MARKETING MORALE PLACED IN WOMEN'S RÔLE

Speakers at Ohio Institute Define Responsibilities in Coöperation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—The part women should play in the coöperative movement is to direct the building and maintenance of morale in coöperative marketing associations, Mrs. Charles Schuttler, acting secretary of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation, Jefferson City, Mo., told delegates attending the conference of American Institute of Coöperation July 11.

Men are too busy with the mechanics of the coöperative movement to give attention to this important phase of the movement, the speaker declared, adding that no successful coöperative marketing venture can be set up as a purely financial institution unrelated to the lives of farm people.

Mrs. Schuttler, the first woman speaker to be heard by the delegates, told them coöperative marketing is more than the marketing of eggs, wheat and hogs. It, like agriculture, "is a way of life," and unless farm people are coöperatively minded, coöperative marketing institutions will fail, she said.

The farmer is not alone responsible for all his actions. Since standards are set up in the home, his wife also is partially responsible for his qualities of thinking, Miss Vera McCrea, New York, director of the home department of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, asserted.

R. C. Ashby, assistant chief of livestock marketing, University of Illinois, urged the use of standardized classes and grades for live stock, adopted with federal approval, comparable to the grades now in use in marketing fruits, vegetables, eggs and other agricultural products.

Hays and Germans Agree on Pictures

PARIS (AP)—A satisfactory basis for settlement of German-American difficulties over sound picture apparatus patents was reached July 12 by Will Hays, the German movie industry and electrical interests representatives. The agreement was reported to be satisfactory to American interests. A communiqué was issued reading:

"The conference between German and American electrical and motion-picture interests has reached an understanding which it is believed will result in an agreement providing for the complete interchangeability of motion-picture sound recording and sound producing apparatus between the interests involved.

"The purpose of the understanding is to aid in the full development of the art and in freeing the industry of any handicap under which it may have labored because of conflicting patent interests."

GOEBEL CANCELS FLIGHT

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Col. Arthur Goebel, transpacific flier, announced July 11 cancellation of plans for his proposed flight this summer from Paris to New York.

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GOOD WORD SAID FOR EDUCATION IN NEW RUSSIA

Returning Observer Tells Georgia Institute of His Impressions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—Efforts in Russia to curtail industrial waste through adoption of a plan whereby plants are in continuous use, with workers taking different days of the week for rest, were described by Dr. Paul Monroe, director of the school of education at Columbia University, in addresses July 11 before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Georgia. Dr. Monroe recently visited the Soviet Republic.

Increased trade in general is effected by the plan and the business of recreational enterprises is augmented, Dr. Monroe continued. A new calendar was adopted to facilitate the changed industrial régime, in which there is no common day of rest for all, but a partial one through the week. Dr. Monroe also spoke favorably of the Russian five-year plan of productivity.

Pointing out that of the 180,000,000 people in Russia, only about 1,600,000 are members of the Communist Party, and that the Soviet régime consists of but a small group of the latter, Dr. Monroe said that control of the peasants by the Soviet minority will determine the success or failure of the Soviet régime, Stalin, after deposing the two opposition groups, is confronted with the necessity of handling the peasants, who raise most of the food.

Dr. Monroe said that his visit to Russia led him to believe that educational conditions there are better than they were in the old régime. He was especially impressed with the museums which form a part of the educational program.

Dr. E. C. Branson of the University of North Carolina discussed problems of county government July 11 in the first of a series of addresses on this topic. More efficient means of preventing abuse of local government must be devised, he declared.

At the round table discussion on the Constitution of Georgia, the weaknesses of the present judicial system were considered. Election of judges by the people was declared to be fundamentally wrong by all those participating in the discussion, including several members of the Georgia Legislature.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TRUST IS SHOWN IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

gives Japan security in its own waters, as it gives us security in our waters. Surely nobody of peaceful intent is going to object to that and surely no one who knows anything of naval affairs can have the slightest fear of Japanese attack on this country."

American Opinion Reflected

American public opinion, from the start profoundly interested in the limitation of armaments and anxious for the ratification of the London Naval Treaty as one step in a continuing process, is reaching out again today to urge the United States Senate to hasten its ratification. A number of statements from eminent national leaders made to The Christian Science Monitor representative reflect a responsible American opinion.

Salmon O. Levinson, Chicago lawyer, generally recognized as "unofficial inspirer" of the Pact of Paris, says: "The current scene in the Senate would be an occasion for laughter or derision if it did not involve, as it does, the most serious question in civilization. The few leaders in the fight against the Naval Treaty have almost without exception bitterly opposed every constructive movement for world peace including the epoch-making peace pact itself.

"The voting power of the opposition does not rise above 15 Senators out of the 96. Public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of immediate ratification with only the extreme isolationist and jingoistic press in protest. No finer delegation of men of sterling character, political experience and intrepid courage could have represented the United States. Much was accomplished at London and far more would have been accomplished but for the attitude of Italy and France.

"Are we in effect to approve the conduct of Mussolini and Tardieu by opposing the ratification of a treaty which they alone prevented from reaching its full stature. All praise to President Hoover and Secretary Stimson for keeping the treaty free from the taint of partisanship and all praise to the many Democratic Senators who are putting world order and justice above party.

Views of Hamilton Fish Jr.

Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. of the Twenty-Sixth (N. Y.) District: "At the present time there are ample votes in the Senate of the United States to ratify the treaty, and opposition to its ratification probably does not exceed 15 Senators. These latter will, of course, consume all the time they possibly can in opposition, but without question, after they have vented their disapproval, the treaty will be ratified by an overwhelming vote.

Although no treaty is perfect and every treaty has certain defects, the London treaty as presented to the Senate gives the United States equality on the high seas with Great Britain for the first time in its history. It will do away with naval competition which creates at the start jealousy, suspicion and eventually hatred and war and is admittedly the greatest factor in the cause of war.

"Both the Democratic and Republican platforms contain planks in favor of limitation of naval armament, and it is logical to assume that a large majority of both parties in the Senate will favor the treaty and, in my opinion, will ratify it within the next two weeks."

Practical Modus Vivendi

William H. Hill, State Republican leader, of Binghamton, N. Y.: "It is reasonable to hope, I think, that the Senate will ratify the London tripower naval treaty at the special session to which it has been summoned by the President. The London agreement does not attain all the objectives of American naval policy, but it does assure complete limitation of naval armament and is a practical modus vivendi until 1935. Its ratification is the country's wish. There will be denunciation and delay in the Senate, but these should have run their course within the next two weeks. A minority opposition may stave off, but cannot indefinitely prevent, the action which more than two-thirds of the Senate are ready and anxious to take."

Effort in Cause of Peace

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, internationally known woman leader and general chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.—"There are two ways to secure peace. One way is to build up pacts which compel nations to arrive at an agreement on all disputes by peaceful means. We have such pacts already, with the Kellogg pact heading the list in the stipulation that all the nations shall settle their differences by some kind of mutual action.

"The other way is to reduce armaments. The treaty which comes before the Senate this month at least cuts out the competition in armaments which it is now generally believed was the real cause of the great war and the removal of which will do much toward removing the possible causes of future wars. The London treaty is surely the precursor of other significant efforts in the cause of peace."

Treaty in Right Direction

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.—"The United States Senate is called in special session to consider the ratification of the London Naval Treaty. It is stated that failure to ratify may be brought about by the absence of a quorum.

"Senators take their office seriously To defeat a policy recommended by the Chief Executive by the parliamentary strategy of absenting themselves from a called meeting is unthinkable. It is out of line with the high policies of such a representaitve body. We believe that friends and foes of the treaty should be present, and are confident it will be ratified and our status among the nations of the world established. The treaty does not suit us in every respect, but it proceeds in the direction toward world peace."

Distinct Step Forward

Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said: "I think ratification of the London Naval Treaty would be a distinct step forward in bringing about a better understanding among nations. Failure to ratify at this time, on the other hand, would be a deplorable setback to the cause of world peace.

"Members of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, half a million women in half a hundred countries, who for 30 years have included peace propaganda in their educational program, will joyfully welcome a favorable action by the United States Senate."

RUSSIA DRIVES HARD TO SAVE COMMUNISM

(Continued from Page 1)

ligion and the intense struggle for industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture, and a similar opposition to what they believe obstructs the cause of socialist construction or to the achievement of the five-year plan has made itself felt in the literature and the drama.

Terming the transition from the Nep to the present stage of Soviet development, the "third act of the Russian revolution," of which the survey makes the first act cover the period of military communism which coincided with the first years of revolution and civil war, and the second act the epoch of the Nep, the report stresses the great change in the Russia of today as compared with that of four years ago.

Many Features Modified

"It would be an exaggeration at the present moment to say that the New Economic Policy has been completely abandoned," the report says. "But the facts of the transition, of the sweeping modification of many original features of the New Economic Policy, is too obvious to be mistaken. Russia in 1930 is very different from the Russia of 1926, or even from the Russia of 1928.

"The easygoing character of the Nep has sharply changed. The present period is characterized by the hard, impatient, intolerant and ruthless quality that marks epochs of revolutionary change. Because of the magnitude of the tasks undertaken, which involve great difficulties and deprivations, all the resources of Communist agitation and propaganda are mobilized to kindle in the masses the fanatical energy that will overcome difficulties and ignore deprivations. The political and economic risks of such a feverishly rapid pace in drawing the peasants into collective farms and industrialization are considerable."

Every means of political agitation and economic pressure has been used since 1928, it continues, to persuade the peasant masses to abandon the individual system of farming and pool their little holdings in large collective farms, suitable for operation by tractors and large-scale machinery.

The types of collective farms range, according to the report, from loose coöperatives for common tilling of the soil and harvesting of the crops to full-fledged communes where the members live together, eat together and receive equal shares of the proceeds of their labor.

Collectivization Pushed

Drastic measures to promote collectivization have been employed and "in some cases threats of arrest or actual arrest helped the recalcitrant to see the advantages of collective farming," the report says. These measures, though "not authorized by the higher party and Soviet officials," contributed to the swollen collectivization figures of March 1.

"The chief obstacle to the success of collectivization," it continues, "is the universal and deep-rooted individualism of the peasant, his desire to be master of his own farm and his own working time. The average peasant is reluctant to place himself under someone else's orders. He suspects that his more indolent neighbors will profit at his expense in the collective farm.

"From the economist's point of view, the success of this gigantic experiment in transferring agriculture from an individualist to a socialist basis depends largely upon whether and how far it can raise the average peasant's standard of living."

The report states that the latest figures put about 25 per cent of the peasant households in collective farms. A little more than half of the peasants who had been collectivized up to March 1 have withdrawn from the experiment, it says, and returned to individual farming.

Meatless Days Each Month

The bread shortage which threatened in 1928 set under a rationed sale system which has advanced rapidly. There are eight or 10 meatless days every month and the highest monthly allowance of eggs is five. The survey attributes this food shortage, first, to the ruthless crushing of the richer peasants, with their surplus production, to forward collectivization without the establishment of new stores of surplus produce; second, the rapid growth in demand for food in connection with the energetic national expansion program; third, to the continued exportation of important food products, and fourth, to the frequently unsatisfactory functioning of the transport and coöperative distributive system.

With regard to the industrial progress in Soviet development, the report states that industrial output this year is expected to increase by more than 30 per cent and to double the pre-war figure by the end of the year. It declares that the country fairly hums with new building.

"If the collective farms can hold and increase their present number of members and simultaneously contribute larger and larger quantities of surplus produce, the Soviet production battle will be won," it continues. "But if something goes seriously wrong with the collectivization program; if the anticipated increase in agricultural production fails to materialize; if the base of Soviet industrialization in food and raw material, already narrow, contracts still further, it is easy to foresee a crisis compared with which even the present difficulties will seem mild in retrospect."

Wall of Isolation Intact

In conclusion the report holds that the wall of isolation which stands between the Soviet Union and the outside world remains intact.

"No one who is even superficially cognizant of the extent to which the energies and attention of the Soviet Government are absorbed in difficult problems of internal reconstruction believes that Russia cherishes any aggressive designs with regard to foreign countries at the present time," the report says.

"It remains to be seen whether Soviet policy will change if, and when, some of the more pressing difficulties come, or whether the continuous economic development of the vast natural resources of the Soviet Union will serve as a sort of 'moral equivalent for war' and an outlet for the militant energy which the revolution has certainly unloosed in that part of the Russian youth which is under the influence of Communist ideas."

Legge Wheat Plan Appeals to Texas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMARILLO, Tex.—Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, espousing the cause of wheat acreage reduction in a tour with Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, in an interview here July 11, expressed confidence in the ultimate success of the Farm Board program.

Reactions to the acreage reduction plan here—in the heart of a vast region in the Texas Pan-Handle, which is rapidly becoming an important center of wheat production—appeared generally favorable at two meetings which were addressed by both Mr. Legge and Mr. Hyde. This was in contrast to the opposition to the Farm Board plan encountered earlier in the week in Kansas.

"It is a slow process but it is going to work," Mr. Legge said referring to cutting down production as a remedy for surplus wheat and low prices. "It will roll up like a snowball, once it gets a good start but the only way it is going to work is through organization."

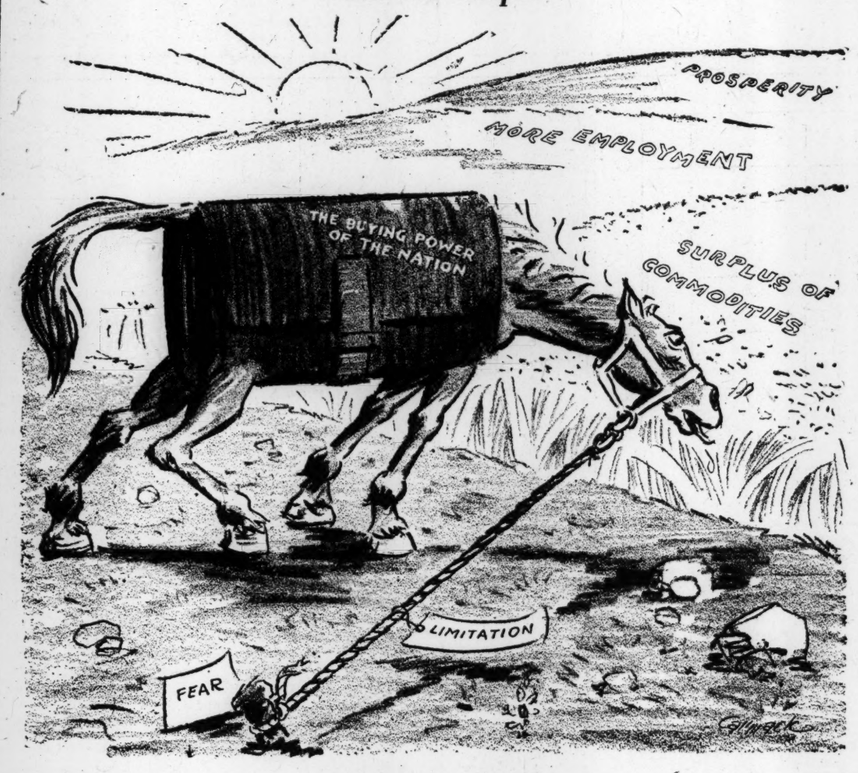
RIDER WITH DRUNKEN DRIVER EQUALLY GUILTY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Persons who ride as willing passengers in automobiles piloted by intoxicated drivers are encouraging a menace to society and are as guilty of law violation as the drunken drivers themselves, City Judge Lewis FitzHugh ruled recently.

He fined three people who were riding in automobiles when the persons at the wheel were intoxicated.

Cut the Rope!



AMBITIONS MEET IN TRIPLE FOCUS BY WAILING WALL

Arab and Jew Strive for Palestine Leadership as British Look On

Palestine, where Arab and Jew are seeking to work out their national destinies, is treated in a series of three articles by Capt. Owen Tweedy, who has a wide experience of Near Eastern affairs. The first article, which follows, examines the collective impact of Jew, Arab and Christian, the second discusses Zionist problems, and the third considers the Arab claims for political authority.

By OWEN TWEEDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Palestine is the land of three faiths—Judaism, Christianity and Islam—and throughout the centuries has been the scene of a triangular struggle arising from the clash of religions and—due to religious incompatibilities—of political interests.

The war has produced a new situation based on a new clash of fresh religious and political interests: the dramatic conflict of today is between Jew and Arab. Their outlooks deviate one from the other acutely, and, as the base of the triangle, the British mandatory power strives to bridge the widening gulf between these two highly articulate sections of the Palestinian population.

Politically, the Arabs and the Jews have one thing in common. Both of them dislike and resent the very mention of the word "Palestine." The Arabs call the country "Suria el Genubia" (Southern Syria); the Jews, "Eretz Israel" (The Land of Israel). And it is not merely the name which is unpopular with both parties. Equally so, are the geographical limits by which it is circumscribed according to the terms of the mandate.

The Jew directs his gaze longingly toward the Land of Gilead, and in his conception of the promised national home, includes the territories of Reuben, Gad and Manasseh across the Jordan. The Arab, on the other hand, dreams of his "Southern Syria," not as an isolated entity of its own, but as one of the federated states in a great Arab empire which would comprise Syria, Transjordan, Irak and possibly the Hejaz and Nejd. Both parties claim to be thwarted by these mandatory circumscriptions; the Palestinian Arab deems himself to be even further aggrieved.

Arabs Want Independence

Arab Palestine is still—inevitably perhaps—outside the circle of Arab nationalities in Egypt, in Arabia, in Transjordan and in Mesopotamia, all of whom since the war have, with varying degrees of completeness, attained an independence of administration and control. But Palestine, as a result of western international agreements in the framing of which she had no say, has been denied participation in this Arab Renaissance. She is, as it were, the Cinderella of post-war Arabdom.

Faced by the incompatibilities of these two rival conceptions of Palestine, the British Government as mandatary is charged somehow to produce harmony. The mandate is the mandate for Palestine and in the eyes of the mandatary, all the inhabitants of the country, be they Arabs or Jews, must be regarded as Palestinians. But this entirely normal and commontens of thousands on the country after the armistice.

This new Jew was an entirely new sense appreciation of mandatary responsibilities is intensely unpopular with Arab and Jew, and the more "Palestinianly" the British Administration in Palestine shapes its actions, the more they are criticized by both Arab and Jew as being partial and biased to the detriment of the legal rights of one or the other.

Both the Arab and the Jewish communities in Palestine base their present political claims on titles which they obtained during the war. In 1915 the Arabs were promised that in the event of victory, the Allies would recognize and support the independence of all Arab provinces in the then Ottoman Empire. Again, in 1918, the Allied victory was declared to be in no sense a conquest, but the liberation of subjugated peoples who would thenceforward be entitled to choose their own methods of government. Into the bargain, the Arabs are the majority in Palestine and are entitled to traditional rights of possession acquired by 13 centuries of unbroken residence in the country.

On the Jewish side, the war gave Jewry, through the Balfour Declaration, and its subsequent confirmation in the terms of the mandate, the assurance of international sympathy and support for the idea of the foundation of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. Furthermore, according to the terms of the mandate, the Zionists were recognized as an appropriate body to fulfill the functions of the Jewish agency in Palestine which, apart from its responsibilities in respect of the foundation of the Jewish National Home, was invited "subject always to the control of the Administration to take part in the development of the country."

Vast Zionist Campaign

This invitation could only be accepted if financial support for Zionism was forthcoming lavishly, and to enlist this support the Zionists embarked on a vast propaganda campaign in Jewry throughout the world. The response was brilliant. But the propagandists in their early exuberance, unwisely though purposely, conveyed the impression broadcast that if Jewish financial support was ungrudging, the Jewish National Home which they were founding would in time develop into a Jewish national state. Some of their number went even further. Although the words "Jewish state" are never mentioned in either the Balfour Declaration or the mandate, they boldly assumed the hypothesis that the terms "home" and "state" were synonymous.

The political tension of today is ostensibly the result of these rivalries: but it is also greatly due to the clashing psychologies of Arab and Jew. In a sense this psychological clash is odd: for both are Semites and Islam derived much of its inspiration from Judaism and both religions are monotheistic. But Islam and Christianity—and it must always be remembered that a not inconsiderable section of the Arab community in Palestine is Christian—were founded in days of Jewish decadence and dispersal.

In pre-war Palestine the Jew lived humbly on sufferance among the Arabs. He relied for his livelihood on petty trade and foreign charity; he had no political power nor had he ever aspired to political power; all he desired was a tolerated existence and a freedom to worship in the home of his fathers at the cradle of Judaism. He was a strictly religious man. The pre-war Arab had thus no possible cause to fear or even dislike the pre-war Palestinian Jew; and it is no exaggeration to say that both were equally bewildered and later equally shocked by the outlook and standards of the new type of Jew who descended in factor in the Palestinian equation. He was a modernist by education, by outlook and by instinct, and a free-thinker rather than a traditionally practicing Jew.

He came from Poland, Galicia or Russia, where he had lived a squalid and perhaps a precarious, but at any rate an un-Oriental life. When he arrived in Palestine a sense of freedom invaded his blood as the pioneer of a successful movement which to him was poliitcal rather than religious. To him the only possible interpretation of the promise of a "Jewish National Home," was a mandate to create a home of his own in "Eretz Israel" which would be Jewish according to his eastern European lights, and not a makeshift compromise between the traditionalism of old Jewish standards and the primitiveness of actual Arab conceptions of life.

As he settled down in his new surroundings, his reactions became ever more positive. He had been planted cheek by jowl with an Arab life which to his way of thinking was futile and Oriental in its exterior and primitive and often barbaric in its essence. Gradually there developed in him the conviction that the idea of partnership with so hopeless an agent as the Arab was not only an unprofitable but also a humiliating proposition. From the outset contact between the two communities was difficult. As, on the one hand, Zionist penetration advanced by leaps and bounds, and on the other, the first Arab bewilderment matured into a bitter and at times articulate hostility, the Zionist newcomer developed as marked a superiority complex toward the post-war Arab as ever the pre-war Arab had experienced vis-à-vis the pre-war Palestinian Jew.

Egyptians Approve Jardine as Minister

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—William M. Jardine of Kansas, Secretary of Agriculture under President Coolidge, has been selected by President Hoover to be Minister to Egypt. The Egyptian Government has approved the choice.

Mr. Jardine and the President have long been personal and political friends. Since retiring to private life in 1929, when the Coolidge Administration expired, Mr. Jardine and his family have resided in Washington. For a while he was principal executive of the Federated Fruit & Vegetable Growers' Association with offices here.

At the time President Coolidge appointed Mr. Jardine as head of the Department of Agriculture he was president of the Kansas State Agricultural College and was a recognized authority on agricultural matters. Before he was connected with the Kansas Agricultural College Mr. Jardine was assistant to the chief of the department of agronomy at the Agricultural College at Utah and assistant United States cerealist in charge of dry land grain investigation.

PARIS PLANS $28,000,000 ROAD EXPENDITURES

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — The Paris Municipal Council has appropriated $28,000,000 for widening and improving the main roads leading into the city and for general suburban traffic improvements. Six bridges are to be reconstructed and widened.

Library of Congress Gets Rare Group of Early Chinese Maps and Atlases

Hummel Collection Made During 13 Years' Residence in Flowery Kingdom Given by Secretary Mellon—Dates Back to Ming Dynasty.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The widely broadening scope of the Library of Congress is indicated in its acquisition of an unusual collection of rare Chinese maps and atlases. The collection was made by Arthur W. Hummel, chief of the library's division of Chinese literature during a residence of 13 years in China, and was presented to the library through the generosity of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

"Looking at distant places as if they were on the palm of your hand," is the title, descriptive and precise, of a manuscript atlas of China. "Looking up, Looking down, Nothing left," is the equally compact title of two maps, one of the celestial sphere, the other of China and the world. The maps in these two atlases were drawn in the Ming period (1368-1644 A. D.). Thirty-six maps and atlases in all comprise the collection.

Hitherto the few specimens the library has possessed of early Chinese maps have been those included in such parts as it has been able to collect of the famous manuscript encyclopedia, the Yung Lo Ta Tien, written in 1405 A. D. The maps in this encyclopedia are the oldest known Chinese maps on paper. Still earlier is a map of China, carved on stone, with notations on the border concerning adjacent countries. This map, carved in 1137 A. D., is in the Monument Grove (Pei-lin), in Siam, and is the oldest extant map of Chinese origin.

Among these manuscript maps is a copy of Ferdinand Vertiest's "Complete Map of the World," in two hemispheres, engraved on eight scrolls, in Peking, in 1674. In black and white, with numerous cartuches on the first and last scrolls, explaining the causes of earthquakes, tides, eclipses, the seasons, etc. Each hemisphere is five feet in diameter, and when the eight scrolls are placed together, the complete map measures 6x13 feet. The only copies of this map now known to exist are in the Jesuit College in Paris, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Vatican, the British Museum (the eastern half only), and one which was for sale in 1927.

"Another remarkable piece in this lot is a manuscript scroll of silk on which is a map of Formosa, one of Mongolia, and two of Manchuria. No date is recorded, but two maps record incidents which occurred in the early K'ang-hsi period.

A third map shows the various passes through the Great Wall, north of Peking, and the location of the Mongolian banners beyond the wall. The map of Formosa shows the distances between cities, the fortifications, and the location of the aboriginal tribes. The Dutch settlement, called "City of the Red-haired Barbarians," is also shown.

An interesting feature of these maps is to place north at the bottom and south at the top of the map. North and south were regularly shown in this way when the map was to be presented to the Emperor. According to the Chinese ceremonial, the Emperor faced south, and the map was drawn with the Emperor's position in view.

British Red Organ Faces Prosecution

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Daily Worker, an organ of the Communist Party in Great Britain, is to be prosecuted for publishing an article "calculated to bring the learned judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Rigby Swift, as Judge of the Kings Bench Division of the High Court, into contempt and lower his authority."

The article in question was an accusation of "class bias" and similar derogatory remarks in connection with the sentence of 18 months hard labor imposed on E. J. Thomas, a Communist agitator, on a charge of distributing revolutionary leaflets to soldiers. The Government has been awaiting an opportunity to strike for some months. The case will be heard on July 15 and is expected to arouse great interest. The article contained the statement that the "long vicious" sentences imposed on Mr. Thomas, and another, "mark a new development of that violent oppression of the working classes which has rapidly become the hall mark of the policy of the Labor Government. Rigby Swift, the judge who sentenced Comrade Thomas, is a bewigged puppet and a former Tory member of Parliament, chosen to put away the Communist leaders in 1926. The defending counsel, able as he was, could not do much in face of the strong class bias of the judge and jury."

Kellogg Nominated to the World Court

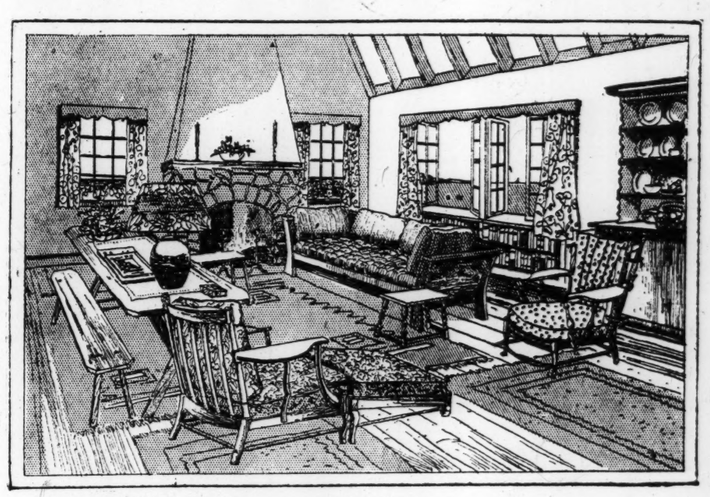
GENEVA (AP)—The names of Frank B. Kellogg, former American Secretary of State and co-author of the Paris peace pact, and of several other Americans are included in nominations sent here for the new panel of World Court judges to be elected by the League Council in September. Mr. Kellogg was named by the Danish group.

James Brown Scott, lawyer, educator and international jurist, of Washington, D. C., has been nominated by the Cubans. Charles Cheney Hyde, professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia University, New York, was nominated by the Dutch.

The American group, composed of Newton D. Baker, Roland Boyden, John Bassett Moore and Elihu Root, have not sent their nominations, from which the other countries will take their cue as to the American favorite.

GERMANY SIGNS TREATY

BERLIN (AP)—A treaty of extradition between Germany and the United States, Germany's first with any foreign power since passage of the extradition law of 1929, was signed July 12 by Frederic M. Sackett, the United States Ambassador, and Dr. Von Bülow, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.



Refreshing Ideas for
SUMMER COTTAGES

A VISIT to Paine's will suggest many ways to make the Summer home refreshing and delightful. For example, the North Shore couch sketched above is a practical addition to a cottage living room and may be used to accommodate a guest. The trestle table and benches are ideal in a combination living and dining room. Whether the Summer home is pretentious or very simple, just the right things are available in the outstanding variety of Paine stocks.

Telephone Hancock 1500 and your furnishing needs will have immediate attention. Paine delivery service covers an eighty-mile radius on regular schedule.

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Convenience of Location
A Reasonable Rental Charge
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Competent Management
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ONLY SEVEN LOTS
LEFT IN
MOSS HILL
JAMAICA PLAIN
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RADIO AVIATION

Compensated Audio Latest Step in Sound Reproduction

Brief Analysis of Music Shows Need for Greater Frequency Response Range Than Used at Present

While at the Radio Show in Atlantic City, a most unusual amplifier was heard by the editor of this page. The theory back of it was extremely interesting. In keeping with our policy of keeping ahead of technical developments so that our readers know all about them before they are available in commercial practice, we have had Mr. Browning do some research on the ideas laid down by Julius Aceves. The following article is the first of two he has prepared on the subject. To those who are interested in the new art of sound reproduction, we earnestly recommend the careful reading of these articles. V. D. H.

By GLENN H. BROWNING

PART I

DURING the last few years there has been a tremendous amount of work done on audio amplifiers from the standpoint of improving their tonal qualities. This has necessarily been the case since the vacuum tube audio amplifier, together with its associated loudspeaker, has come into almost universal use for the reproduction of sound recorded on film or disc as well as broadcast from the studio. In fact, it is difficult to name a place where music or speech is being reproduced that the audio amplifier and loudspeaker are not employed. When phonograph records are reproduced with modern systems, the sound waves recorded in the grooves are changed to minute electrical currents by means of the electrical pick-up, and these currents are amplified and then changed back to sound waves by means of the loudspeaker. Sound is recorded on film in the movie studio, and reproduced by means of the photo-electric cell, audio amplifier and loudspeaker.

Orchestras Replaced

Electrical reproduction has become so satisfactory that theaters and other amusement houses are replacing their orchestras by "canned music," as this type of sound records is often called. In fact, so serious has this situation become that the American Federation of Musicians is appealing to the public to demand "living music" as well as sound pictures.

In either recording or reproducing music, the band of frequencies from about 50 to 7000 cycles should be included. These frequencies must not only be recorded and amplified, but the relative intensity of the tones emitted from the loudspeaker must be the same as in the original selection. If the reproduction is a replica of the original. This can readily be appreciated by considering middle C (256 cycles per second) as sounded by a tuning fork, a clarinet and a violin. Each of the three are middle C, yet the quality of timbre of each is sufficiently different, so that a trained ear distinguishes the instrument producing them. This difference in timbre lies in the number and intensity of the harmonics present.

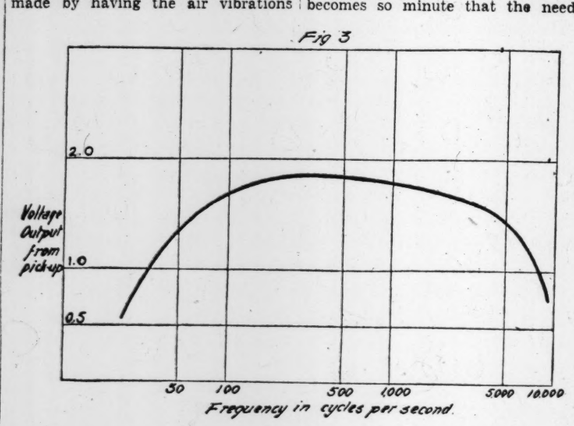
Importance of Harmonics

In the case of the tuning fork, practically no harmonics are present, while in the case of the clarinet as high as twenty harmonics are included, and the eighth, ninth and tenth contain 18, 15 and 18 per cent of the total energy emitted. The tone of the violin is characterized by the prominence of the third, fourth and fifth harmonics. Figure 1 gives an idea of the form of air wave emitted from each instrument. The drawings are taken from Dr. D. C. Miller's book, "The Science of Musical Sounds," to which the reader is referred if interested in a complete discussion on the subject.

The above discussion suffices to show that musical sounds are very complex in structure and that recording and reproducing such complex wave forms is a problem which requires no little ingenuity. In fact, one wonders at the naturalness of speech and music which comes from the loudspeaker in view of all the mechanical and electrical changes that such sound has undergone.

From an engineering standpoint, it is extremely fortunate that even the most complex wave form may be duplicated by adding together a number of simple sine or cosine waves such as that given from the tuning fork. Consequently, such being the case, the performance of an audio amplifier, loudspeaker, or other recording or reproducing device may be determined by measurements at the various frequencies which are included in the audio range.

Let us first analyze the conditions existing when speech or music are recorded on disc records. Before the advent of the vacuum tube and its associated amplifier, disc records were made by having the air vibrations caused by the sound striking a diaphragm which was connected to the needle which rested in the grooves of the record. As the diaphragm vibrated in response to the air waves, the needle cut lateral waves somewhat corresponding to the sound. The acoustic limitations of the music or speech thus recorded were necessarily great and tones below about 435 and above 1340 cycles were in a majority of cases entirely absent. With the introduction of the vacuum tube amplifier, this process was greatly changed. The music or speech was picked up with a microphone, amplified sufficiently so that a large amount of energy could be utilized to actuate the needle cutting the record. The audio amplifier could be so designed that the resultant record was almost a replica of the original.



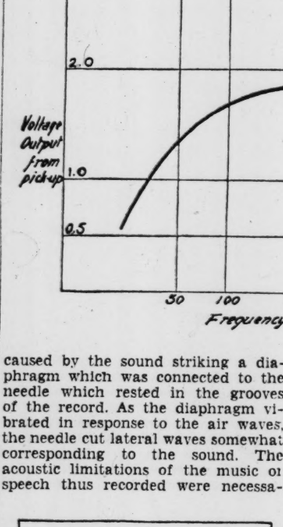
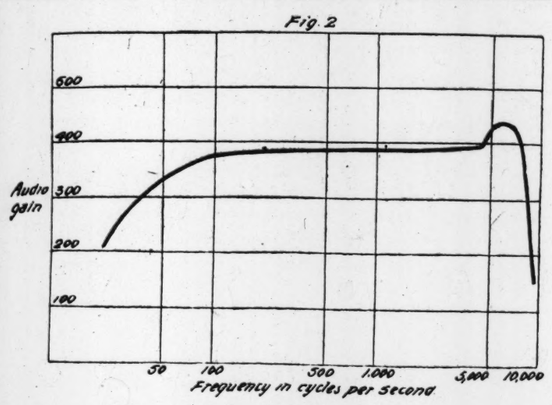


Fig. 1. "A" Is the Wave of a Tuning Fork, "B" Is the Same Pitch as Produced by a Clarinet, and "C" Is the Same Thing as Produced by a Violin.



However, there are definite limitations to the frequency range that may be placed on disc records, for the lower the frequency recorded, the greater the amplitude of the laterally cut wave, and it is necessary to reduce the intensity of the bass notes to keep from cutting through from one groove into another. In the case of the high frequencies, the wave cut becomes so minute that the needle employed in playing the record will cut away the sides of the groove. Thus both the high and low notes recorded on records are reduced in relative intensity, though in the large records used in conjunction with the talking movies, the energy in the low register has been improved considerably.

Space limitations will not allow the discussion of recording of sound on film, but approximately the same limitations, possibly to a lesser degree, exist there also. In the case of broadcast programs, which are transmitted over considerable distance by wire, the low tones are nearly always cut down in relative intensity.

In view of the foregoing facts, Julius G. Aceves has advanced a theory that the audio amplifier for reproducing such music and speech should be so constructed as to compensate for the lack of both low and high frequencies. Formerly, it has been considered that the phonograph pick-up, audio amplifier and loudspeaker should have as uniform a frequency response as it is possible to obtain, and the engineer designing the reproducing apparatus has neglected or considered unimportant the natural limitations imposed upon the recording of sound. Thus the audio amplifier with a characteristic such as shown in Fig. 2 would be considered excellent, and used in conjunction with a phonograph pick-up with the characteristics in Fig. 3 should give fine reproduction. True, it will reproduce faithfully that which has been recorded, but, if the relative intensity of the tones recorded are not the same as in the original, why not construct the reproducing audio amplifier so as to make up for those known defects? The idea is certainly a sound one.

The Week's Program Trend

Television and the Imagination

"I just want to tell you how much I am enjoying your radio column. So many things you say touch a sympathetic chord in my thoughts."

And such a letter—this one comes from "An Appreciative Reader" in Jackson Heights, N. Y.—surely touches a sympathetic chord in mine. Often the columnist feels like the child who is "it" in a game of blind man's buff. He's writing in the dark, feeling all around to see whether the reader is on the other end of what he bangs out of his typewriter; and he doesn't like to bump the shin of his opinion against a chair and find it empty—the opinion as well as the chair, perhaps. This columnist may be "it," but give him a hand now and then; he needs the guidance; he'd like to know when what he says is "warm" or "cold," as the children say.

* * *

"About television, for instance," continues our Jackson Heights friend, referring to some of the things we have said on that subject. "I rather dread the time when we will have to shut off our imaginations and see some of these people in their stark reality. I am sure that I much prefer my own pictures.

"I like Heywood Broun, too, with his delicious drawl, and even though he leaves little to the imagination about his corpulent person when he talks about his No. 13 shoes, still I know I like my picture of him and enjoy listening without seeing.

"I sometimes wonder if we are really going forward with all these wonderful inventions coming to the fore. Won't you tell us sometime in your column what you think about it, and are we going to lose all our visions and dreams in this world of stark reality?"

* * *

So far as Mr. Broun is concerned, our correspondent need not expect television to shut off her imagination. As we took the liberty of reminding him (if we expect to receive "fan" letters, we must write one once in a while), he still has years of grace before television can reveal him to his listeners in all his grandeur. We understand—and we made no bones about telling him so—that the problem of wavelengths for perfect television revolves almost entirely around the difficulty of projecting No. 13 shoes through the air.

To which Mr. Broun replied, in his radio column (WABC nightly at 11:15 E. D. S. T.), with some hesitation, not about the shoes, but about his face, If television eventually made it possible for him to throw his face into our living rooms, he wanted to be sure to get it back for further use in his own behalf. Hence he might be cautious enough to tie a tag on the back of his head reading, "If not delivered in five days—"

* * *

Our Appreciative Reader might discover that her imagination had not done justice to Mr. Broun's appearance. He is, if we may say so, a lookable man; a man who need have no fear of the "televizzies." His trousers will not be pressed, and his shirt will have a self-attached, turned-down collar; but we won't mind such sartorial details; they never bothered us when we used to review plays, or when we covered the America's Cup races 10 years back. His appearance then was—well, let's say comfortable. It is so now. It will be so when the whole of him is hurtled through the air. Surely, our Appreciative Reader's imaginative picture of him will not suffer through the "televizzies."

* * *

As much cannot be said of some other radio performers. If one can listen to jazz, can one at the same time watch it being played? Not this one—at least without an irresistible temptation to "duck" out the door. We've tried it, in the studios. The traps manipulator alone, televized into the home, will break a peaceful evening into a thousand bits. Those who with difficulty conceal an inordinate affection for the bull fiddle, for example, will shed more than a single tear when television reveals the distressing fact that said bull fiddle, played properly in a jazz band, is picked with the fingers of one hand and slapped viciously with the palm of the other.

* * *

Yes, appreciative reader, television, by forcing us to check our imaginations at the door when we snap on the set, will be responsible for smashing many an illusion. The coloratura whose flexible tones amble amiably all over and above all available scales, with the freedom of the bird she imitates, may turn out to be a very large person whose physical appearance belies the fluent emissions from her vocal chords. Imagine the plight of the children when they learn that Uncle Don, alighting on the roof of the studio, is merely a piece of stiff paper held fluttering in the spinning blades of an electric fan. The televizzies will turn the milk-white charger on which the prince is fleeing with the princess into a bored young gentleman clapping two blocks of wood together. When television arrives in the living room, romance will fly out of the window, leaving imagination to mourn alone.

* * *

With our Appreciative Reader, we sometimes wonder whether all these wonderful inventions mean progress. For what is progress worth if we pay our visions and dreams for it? Inventions, someone will say, are themselves visions and dreams come true; but inventors take little account of what their dreams coming true may mean to the great mass of people. When Mahlon Loomis first sent a message, without wires, from one Virginia mountain to another 17 miles away, did he stop to think that radio would one day be used to prove that "June" rhymes with "moon" and "of" with "love"?

Into the swirling pool of progress all of us must cast something of ourselves. Our loss, on the whole, can be regarded as gain. The screen is no longer silent, but the habitual and audible title reader has passed out of the picture-house seats. People can still stumble over your feet in the dark, but they no longer have any excuse to declaim the picture's story to all within earshot. There is no misfortune without some degree of compensation. When television begins to revise the radio listener's conception of what goes on at the studio end of the microphone, the imagination determined to preserve its integrity will have two courses open to it: Don't buy a television set, or having one, keep the eyes closed. There will be no law to compel the listener to become a looker. L. A.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR THURSDAY, JULY 17

Vocal and Instrumental

Kathryn Lewis, soprano; Carl McCullough, monologist; orchestra (RKO—WEAF Chain). Matinee vaudeville. 5.

"Jack Frost's Melody Moments" (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). "Show Hit of 1921," by orchestra; ballads by Oliver Smith, tenor; "The Swan," by conductor-violinist Eugene Ormandy; Rossini's "Semiramide Overture," to close. 9:30.

"Men About Town," male trio; Hilo Orchestra (RCA—WEAF—T). 10.

Della Baker, soprano; Helen Oelheim, contralto; male quartet; orchestra (Eastman—CBS). Ballads and feature medleys from "The New Moon" and "Sari." 10. CBS Pacific. 9.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumber music period by girls vocal trio and string ensemble. 11:30.

Lucile Kirtley, soprano; Gwynfi Jones, tenor; National Concert Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KOA). Classical hour. 10.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

"Symphonic Interlude" (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of Mozart. 8.

Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Lewisohn Stadium Concert (WOR). Smetana's "Overture—Bartered Bride"; Richard Strauss tone poem "Ein Heldenleben" (A Hero's Life), solo violin passages by Concertmaster Hans Lange; Brahms' "Symphony No. 3" after intermission. 8:30.

Tosha Seidel, violinist; Columbia Symphony Orchestra (CBS—T). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

"Dream Boat" (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 11.

Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). Hour of standard classics. Most notable, "Espana Rhapsody," "William Tell Overture," "Peer Gynt" and "Finlandia." 7:45.

Rhythmic Music

Jack Albin and his Bossert Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Forty-five minutes from Brooklyn hotel. 6.

"Tip Top Club" (Ward—CBS). Vocal and instrumental specialties and orchestra. 7:30.

Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Fleischmann—WEAF—T). One hour. 8.

"Rhythm Kings" (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of Freddie Rich and his orchestra. 8:45.

Lei Reisman and his orchestra (Knox-Dunlap—WJZ Chain). 9.

Willard Robison's Maxwell House Ensemble (General Foods—WJZ—T). Features, first major orchestration of Robison's "Peaceful Valley," theme song of this production; "Goin' Places" and "Doin' Things," by Joe Venuti and Eddie Lange, equally torrid fiddler and guitarist; "Dream Lover," waltz from "Love Parade." 9:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Paul Tremaine's orchestra (CBS—T). Half hour each. 11:30 and 12.

"Speedway to Happiness" (NBC—KGO, KFI). Miss Dell Perry and Oscar Young, two-piano team, and Henry Starr, "Hot Spot of Radio." 7.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KFI, KFSD). One hour. 11.

Recitals

"Toddy Party" (Toddy—WEAF Chain). Children's stories. 5:30.

Phil Cook (Quaker Oats—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Poetry and Music (WJZ Chain). Alwyn E. Bach, NBC announcer, 1930 diction winner.

"Red Lacquer and Jade" (WOR). Oriental philosophy and characteristic music. 10:15.

"Classical Series" (WEAF Chain). Narrator and orchestra. 11.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ 12:30 a. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45 and 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Mystery Melodrama (Fro-Joy—CBS). 7.

"Birthday Party" (American Radiator—WEAF—T). Meeting of Andres Del Sarto and Sir Joshua Reynolds, great Italian and English portrait painters; Rondoliers, male quartet; Thelma Votipka, Chicago Civic Opera soprano. 9.

"Adventure" (CBS—T). "Arabesque" period. 9.

"Mystery House" (WJZ Chain). Melodrama. 10:30.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). "Pa" and "Ma" Smithers to the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893. 9.

Talks and News

"The Book Parade" (CBS—T). Harry Hansen. 5.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Frederic William Wile (CBS—T). Weekly political review. 8:15.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS). Brooklyn newspaper man. 8:30.

National Forum (CBS—T). 10:30.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). Newspaper columnist. 11:15.

Vocal Ensembles

Mid-Week Federation Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet. 7.

"The Olympians" (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KFSD, KOA). Male quartet variety. 9:30.

Service Band

United States Navy Band (CBS—T). 4.

Popular Vocal

Breen and de Rose (WJZ—T). Voice, piano and ukelele. 5:15.

Law Change Gives Radio Commission Needed Power

Washington, D. C.

RADIO'S many and devious legal ramifications are approaching a degree of clarification with the enactment by Congress, shortly before its adjournment, of an amendment to the radio law which strengthens the Federal Radio Commission's decisions and paves the way for reviews of radio cases by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Up to now the law has been written so that it virtually rendered final the decrees of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia on appeals taken to it from decisions of the commission. As the law now reads, reviews by the Court of Appeals "shall be limited to questions of law and that findings by the commission, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive unless it shall clearly appear that the findings of the commission are arbitrary or capricious."

The court's judgment is subject to review by the Supreme Court. The net effect of the enactment is to make the commission's findings of fact virtually final, while the Court of Appeals is restricted to rulings on the law.

A case in point is that of WLS, Chicago. Having exhausted all other avenues of attack, including a petition to the Supreme Court, which refused to review its case, WLS has reopened its suit for a restoration of its old time allotment in the federal district court at Chicago. It is demanding restoration of the time taken from it and alloted to WENR, Chicago, by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Formerly, Station WLS had five-sevenths time on a cleared channel, on which WENR had two-sevenths time. The court ordered the commission to give each station half time, and WLS maintains that the action of the court in thus taking three-fourteenths of its time and giving it to another was "arbitrary, unreasonable and discriminatory" and constituted a deprivation of property without due process of law. The commission has felt that its hand were tied in this and other cases because the court, by a quirk of the law, had been constituted as a sort of super-commission above it.

World Air Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THERE were six British entries in the International European circuit competition from Berlin in July. The total length was about 7500 kilometers and there were two stopping places in England, at Bristol and the Heston Air Park just outside London. Lady Bailey and A. S. Butler entered machines, in addition to four aircraft manufacturing firms.

* * *

With the coming of summer considerable activity is being shown by the various flying clubs. It is noteworthy that the Autogiro is generally to be found at these meetings and always creates a favorable impression with its easy get-away and wonderful landing properties.

* * *

The De Havilland Aircraft Company has made another move which should go far to popularize private flying. This is the reduction by £80 in the price of the Gypsy Moth. The price of this machine now is £595 for the airplane and £880 for the seaplane. This has been made possible by the standardization of parts. A good point is the calibration of the instruments in English or metric units and worded in any language desired.

* * *

An aid for airmen to tell them when they are flying level has been produced, known as a gyroartificial horizon. A spot of light on a ground glass target is on the center of cross-lines when the machine is level. It rises as the nose rises and vice-versa.

* * *

The nonrigid airship A. D. 1, produced by the Airship Development Company, has received her certificate of airworthiness. With four people and a light freight and normal tankage this craft will have a range of 15 hours. The company proposes to establish a school for airship pilots.

* * *

A British school of gliding has been formed for training glider pilots. A. J. Wallace Barr, who has always taken great interest in gliding, offered a prize of £50 in 1922 for the first 50-mile flight in a straight line. This is still to be won. He has also offered £1000 for the first all-British glider flight across the Channel, between June 1, 1930, and May 31, 1932.

* * *

A daily passenger air route is open this summer from Oslo, Nor., to Gothenburg for a return fare of 50 kroner (about £2.15); to Copenhagen for £5.5 and to Lübeck for £7. The craft used will be Dornier flying boats, taking 16 passengers. From May 15 for two months there will probably be a night service from Oslo to Copenhagen to connect these with other services.

* * *

A Swedish air mail service has been opened to connect with the mails for South Africa and America. Connections are also contemplated with the British air mail to India and to Australia by the Marseilles-South American line.

* * *

The Spanish Royal Aero Club at Seville has placed an airplane on exhibition in the main square in order to foster an interest in flying. Free flights are offered to all who enroll at the club's headquarters. During the first day 250 people registered for flights.

* * *

Palestine's new airport is to be at Haifa, and the land on which it is to be laid out was, not so long ago, an unpleasant swamp on the banks of the Biblical river Kishon. Part of this has been drained under the Government's reclamation scheme, which is transforming large areas of swamp into good land for industrial or agricultural purposes.

* * *

"Aeroput," the Jugoslav Company for aerial communications, has signed a contract with the Government for its immediate future activities. The company will exploit the lines Susak-Zagreb, Belgrade-Sarajevo-Podgorica and Belgrade-Skoplje-Saloniki. In cooperation with the French "Cidna" and the Austrian "Austroflug," lines will be operated from Belgrade to Vienna and Paris, and to Bucharest and Constantinople. A Czechoslovak company will maintain the line between Bratislava and Zagreb.

Installment Radio Sales

Approximately 69 per cent of the retail distributors of radio sets and supplies in the United States sell those commodities on the installment credit plan, according to estimates based on the returns received in the National Retail Credit Survey conducted by the Department of Commerce. About 68 per cent sell those goods on open account. The percentage of installment offerings in radio is higher than in any other fields with the exception of automobiles and musical instruments.

Mother Church Radiocast

The regular Sunday morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast Sunday morning, July 13, at 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, over station WHDH. WHDH with studios at Boston and transmitting facilities at Gloucester, Mass., operates on a frequency of 830 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 361 meters, on a power of 1000 watts.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Up From Mayfair

Seven Horizons, by Charles J. Finger. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran. $5.

IN HIS Introduction to "Seven Horizons," the author refers to the book as "an autobiographical romance rather than an autobiography." As such, therefore, may the book be considered—autobiographical in material, romantic in presentation; authentic Finger, so to speak, but somewhat stage managed.

Readers do not invariably read an introduction before reading a book. Some read it afterward, which, when it happens, goes to show that the book has proved entertaining and the reader would fain have more of it. Mr. Finger, has written a long introduction, in form of a letter to his publisher, which should be read first and is no less interesting than the pages that follow. Here, indeed, Mr. Finger points a reason for romantic treatment of autobiographical matter that does him credit. When he read a passage in the growing manuscript to a friend, the friend recognized a mentioned person.

"If one character, and that a pleasant one," writes Mr. Finger, "should be easily recognized, what of the unpleasant ones? What of the rascals, the reformed ones especially; but still more especially what of the progeny of both reformed and unreformed, which progeny might know of and be solicitous as to the concealment of family skeletons? Clearly it was quite impossible to avoid descriptions of those with whom I came in contact when collision affected me in any spiritual way, yet so easy a thing as a passing reference might easily take the light out of innocent people's days. . . . I invented names for some of my characters. At times I threw the picture somewhat out of focus. . . . There were cases in which I softened characteristics to the end that trouble for others should not be dragged from veteran retirement."

The introduction, says the author, will also "be of value to those gentlemen of intelligence and industry, the book reviewers." So one of them is finding it. Mr. Finger was once a book reviewer, and he ought to know.

Yet for those gentlemen of intelligence and industry our author has set something of a task, especially if the intelligent and industrious gentleman commands but brief space. Geographically the narrative includes London, Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, quite a bit of the United States, with something of Europe. One has already quoted from the introduction, as explanatory of the method of composition, indicative of the author's personality, and incentive for the reader to read it first. It happens to few men to touch upon so many kinds of experience; and has made, happening to Mr. Finger, a book that is constantly inviting and is well worth having read.

He was a child in Mayfair—Oh, very respectable!—where Uncle Allen used to take him out to walk, and once sent him across the street to ask the time of an aged gentleman so that little nephew might in later years remember he had once spoken with Disraeli. Little did Uncle forsee the pilgrimage narrated in "Seven Horizons," many of whose episodes, one may imagine, would have filled Uncle with consternation. It is enough to say here that each of these subdivisions of a continuously interesting book running to some 450 pages embodies a different social environment. The simple explanation of the title is that each of the seven horizons encompassed the then limit of the author's mental vision.

Briefly, "Seven Horizons" appears to the present intelligent and industrious gentleman an addition to the biographical bookshelf valuable for its enlargement of the reader's horizon by report of the progress of a mind through widely differing experiences, vividly described, in v[illegible]y separated parts of the world, [illegible] presented. Experienced author[illegible]no doubt, helps; but it is not until the seventh horizon looms that the pilgrim turns author.

Bourne to Provincetown

Cape Cod, Its People and Their History, by Henry C. Kittredge. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.

MANY men and women who hold some nook or corner of Cape Cod in their affections, either because they are native born or descendants thereof, or because the Cape spells holiday to them, will welcome a history of that beloved stretch of sand and scrub pine. Henry C. Kittredge has, to quote his father, Prof. George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard, "grown up in propitious nurture and admonition. He . . . claims with pride the privileges of a native, and he writes with that intimacy and understanding which befit the chronicles of so distinguished a region as Cape Cod."

Professor Kittredge might have said more if he had not been a father writing a preface to a son's book. He might have said that Henry Kittredge has written pleasantly and sometimes wittily and that he had made an interesting narrative out of his manifold gleanings from countless arid sources.

"Cape Cod, Its People and Their History" is a stout volume of more than 300 octavo pages, bound for long usage. It literally goes to the root of the subject because it begins with a chapter on the formation of the Cape, a process not yet completed, for every winter sees more gravel and sand torn away from one portion and deposited in another. A bar becomes a low island, a beach form along its outer edge, the island becomes a neck. In this way the whole end of the Cape beyond North Truro was built by the sea out of material sliced away from the shores of Truro, Weelfleet and Eastham.

Cape Cod was probably a port of call for mariners long before the first white settlements were made on it. Disregarding the enthusiasts on Norse occupation, Mr. Kittredge leaves Cape Cod untouched by white men until Bartholomew Gosnold dropped anchor off Provincetown in 1602. From a day in May when Gosnold found his vessel anchored off the outer beach behind Provincetown, surrounded by numbers of codfish, the land has been called Cape Cod.

Stories of the explorers and of the early settlers fill many pages of Mr. Kittredge's book. But the men who lived there before the white men came represented a village life surprising to those who think of the Indians as a nomadic race. Once the Cape Indians had hewed out a clearing big enough for a village, they kept it, and the trails that connected the villages were established by long and difficult experience. It is interesting to realize that many of the Cape roads today follow these Indian trails; for example, the road from Eastham to Yarmouth. "The Pilgrims landed," says Mr. Kittredge, "not in a wilderness, but in a region that had been settled for nobody knows how many hundred years; a region that had its villages and its roads, its organization and its tradition."

The way the early settlers lived, their town and church government, the part taken by Cope Codders in the Indian wars and in the Revolution receive liberal attention. The young Cape whalemen evidently preferred swinging an ash oar in the whaleboat to trooping through the woods with a musket, and whaleboat fleets from the Cape did good service.

The Living Past

The Living Past, by John C. Merriam. New York: Scribner. $2.

FROM a full life as investigator and educator, Mr. Merriam has selected a number of significant episodes, and shaped them into remarkably meaningful chapters of a volume that clearly reflects his purpose of leading others to appreciate the significance of the history of human life. Each of the seven thrilling chapters is written simply, with reverence for the past.

In the actual leaf of the Ginkgo tree buried deep in the wall of the Columbia River gorge, the author discovers "a living link in history," binding the life stories of two continents together.

The chapter on "An Abyss in Time" is impressive. We view the great "abyss," the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, as representing the processes of sculpture and structure in nature. In the geologic strata disclosed in that great gorge we find a wealth of fossilized remains of both plant and animal life.

"As this abyss of time cuts down across the ages, it presents in the clear perspective of one great picture the reality, the sequence and the movement of a vast ocean of events. Each element in its place rests upon that which is finished and serves as the foundation for what is to be built."

In the chapter entitled "Footprints on the Path of History," we are led with the author in a most intimate way into the field where he has discovered the tracks of animals that lived millions of years ago in the southeast corner of the United States. There we see the footprints of ancient horses, wolves and elephants, and across the great rock slabs where the ancient footprints are discovered we see the modern trails of living animals in the dust of today. Thus again is the living past coupled with the present.

The last chapter, "Are the Days of Creation Over?" invites us into the crypts of a great thinker's mind and heart, where we recognize the treasures of his communion with nature and feel their inspiration. Near the close of this more philosophic chapter, we find expressed the outlook of a natural scientist:

"We need for the safeguard of our future more knowledge, better organization, better education, and especially the results of wider and deeper research on the nature and personal values of human beings than has yet been accomplished. When this is done, we may trust man in his use of the tremendous opportunity for creative work in the advancement of the race."

The book is well written and well illustrated. It may be read easily in two sittings and inspiration and encouragement should be gained from it by all readers.

WALLACE W. ATWOOD

Defending the Politician

The Endless Adventure, by F. S. Oliver. London: Macmillan. 15s. net.

IF YOU agree that the growing tendency to disparage politics and politicians is a serious danger to the public welfare, you will find comfort and encouragement in this book. The author of "Alexander Hamilton: An Essay on American Union," breaks a silence of many years to give us this most fascinating study of the trade of politics, which includes as perhaps its most attractive feature an apology for the politician. "The endless adventure of governing men" is here focussed in that period of English history when political craftsmanship could reveal itself in its purity, undiluted by moral considerations, when, in fact, as Mr. Oliver says, "the reforming spirit was sound asleep, nobody wanted change of any kind." It is illustrated by the career of Sir Robert Walpole, who held office for 21 years out of 44 years of public service, and may fairly be singled out as "the archetype of the normal politician, who forces his way into the highest positions."

He is first seen in Mr. Oliver's picture at the end of William III's reign "shouldering his way good-humoredly, with great assurance and address, into the councils of the Whig Party." In these early years he already showed a natural dexterity in matters of finance, and in handling members of Parliament, but it was not until George Lewis of Hanover ascended to the throne that Walpole's opportunity came. At that time, the old parties were breaking up, the Jacobites discredited by the religious fanaticism of "James III" and his advisers, the old Toryism expiring under royal disfavor and popular contempt, the old Whig Party overwhelmed by a surfeit of sinecures, of offices, of the royal favor. Having carefully kept his hands free at the right moment, Walpole was called in after the South Sea bubble to restore both financial stability and public confidence.

Three Aims

Walpole set before himself three aims: (1) to keep himself in power, (2) to keep the Hanoverian dynasty on the throne, and (3) to foster the national prosperity. He had courage, self-control, patience and, above all, common sense, and, as Mr. Oliver sums it up, "a clear understanding of every man in his everyday humor." Such qualities at all times are the essential qualities of the successful politician, but never more so than when, after a long period of wars, and a revolution and a change of dynasty into the bargain, the nation wanted, above all, rest, prosperity and peace.

In this volume, the first of three, we have indeed a summary of Walpole's record in the history of his time, but a detailed account of only the first few years of his primacy; how he measured his wits against Bolingbroke, then Stanhope, then Carteret—besides foreign paladins like Alberoni of Spain and the Abbé Dubois of France—and finally joined forces with the egregious Newcastle, the forerunner of the modern political "boss," who by a strange irony, was to be jumped up into the seat that Walpole vacated in the forties. By then, however, the other side of the medal was revealed, and here perhaps is a warning to any other politician who takes Walpole for his model: "He (Walpole) worked ceaselessly for the material prosperity of the nation, but as he neglected to provide it with any spiritual nourishment, it sank into a state of fatty degeneration . . . he allowed the spirit and conscience of the nation to suffocate in prosperity."

An Old-World Ring

Mr. Oliver's book cannot be criticized by any ordinary standards; it is startlingly discursive, the style is brilliant, but mannered, and the whole conceit has an Old-World ring which will not always be appreciated by those of us who, if only by proxy, want to come to closer grips with politics because we feel that the modern ideal of public service requires us to be in the midst of the turmoil. Mr. Oliver surveys the politicians of the period about which he writes—as indeed the politician in the abstract—with an almost uncanny detachment. "These paladins," he says and, true enough, "in political warfare we are still in the days of the paladins"—"played their game for place and power and pleasure with gusto." And Mr. Oliver is most emphatic in his contention that politics is something quite apart from morals. He recognizes the attitude of the moralist—which is indeed common to all of us—but he pleads that the historian will make many allowances for those who are engaged in "the endless adventure of governing men."

There are some fine phrases here, giving the politician's case. Public opinion, as he says, "does not think too kindly of those who, having made their way into the front rank of politics, abandon that career for money-making. For all our gibes and jeers, we pay the politician an unconscious homage in assuming that, as a matter of course, he will make a renunciation which we ourselves would never dream of practicing." So Mr. Oliver's conclusion is that "though we may abuse politicians as much as we like in their individual capacities, it is foolish to dishonor their profession."

W. HORSFALL CARTER.

'Generally Known'

The New International Encyclopedia Supplement. New York: Dodd, Mead.

IN AN encyclopedia, said James Russell Lowell, "one may learn without cost of research what things are generally known. For it is far more useful to know these than to know those that are not generally known." It may be assumed that by "generally known" he implied a limitation of knowers and that many of the topics considered in his own favorite encyclopedia were thus known to a comparatively small circle of his fellow-citizens. Many men and women go through life without ever turning the pages of an encyclopedia; as civilization now functions, however, the pages are turned for them by a host of intelligencers, and the information therein contained does its helpful bit to feed insatiable printing presses and keep the population at large supplied with reading matter to suit all tastes. There are more things to be generally known today than when Lowell wrote, and the persuasive advertising of rival encyclopedias indicates a considerable purchasing public for what many must still regard as an expensive convenience. And yet, except for the public libraries, such a compendium, as general knowledge increases, obviously becomes more and more a private necessity. What, for example, could this reviewer tell you offhand about the application of spectroheliography to astronomy?

But the conscientious intelligencer must be up to date. The time is characterized by many diverse and continuing activities. Knowledge, so to speak, does not stay put. The world has but lately been unsettled by what must be considered physically its greatest armed conflict; readjustment is in process, and an intelligent notion of conditions as they are is not obtainable by contemplation of conditions as they were even a year or two ago. Archæologists, savants in general, inventors, explorers, artists, architects, authors, and business organizers have all been equally industrious during recent years, in making existing encyclopedias old-fashioned and behind the times. Compared with past centuries, it could be plausibly argued that the period covered by the present encyclopedic supplement has included more changes in the accessories and manner of everyday life than have ever before happened in a like span of time. Nor at any preceding period has an active press so sedulously reported the latest news from each field of activity and so widely distributed an unremitting miscellany of information. Mr. Lowell would be astonished.

The present Supplement to the New International Encyclopedia brings that work almost up to the calendar with two volumes, each of nearly 1000 pages and excellently illustrated. But not quite. For all the Supplement knows, Commander Byrd—it calls him commander—is still in the antarctic. It is so evidently sorry to leave him there that none will blame it for an ambiguous sentence that might have been written after he had come out. "By means of radio," says the Supplement, "Commander Byrd and his associates kept constantly in contact with the United States."

There are those who modestly admit doubt that our civilization is at all points so much better than any preceding civilization as some seem to think; but none will deny that we live in a remarkable period, and may justly marvel at much that is happening. In this Supplement an astonishing amount of information about an astonishing time is set in order and intelligibly presented by a staff of experts. The New International Encyclopedia seems thereby to have been continued about as new as is humanly possible. Taken by itself the Supplement is a desirable book of contemporary reference, and a very interesting book to read.

An English translation of the French Civil Code, with its amendments, has just been published. It is the work of Henry Cachard, B. A., counselor at law of the New York Bar and Commander of the Legion of Honor.

C. E. Montague on Writing

A Writer's Notes on His Trade, by C. E. Montague. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

TRAINED and inbred to the strictest and, in England, perhaps, the highest journalistic regimen, C. E. Montague was a writer who was essentially concerned more with how he wrote than with what he wrote about. He might have disputed that this distinction could be made. But even when he was at the height of his powers, in "Disenchantment" or "Fiery Particles," one feels that Montague's subject is fortuitous. He writes not so much what his imagination craves to express as what circumstance has sent him to observe and report. Therefrom springs the delight of his work.

A Great Craftsman

He is a limited artist, but a great craftsman, a man who loves both the task and his tools. His definition of art, "Art is doing things well," is a craftsman's and not an artist's definition. Of this school and that, he had the empirical Englishman's mistrust or the Irishman's independence. What he looked for constantly was the evidence of sound and gifted craftsmanship, an understanding of the duties and proclivities of tools, an intelligent selection of method.

In the world of ideas he was a sceptic of sorts: one never knew, anyway, his exact position. He did not profoundly mind if Ruskin were right about St. Mark's, or Pater wrong about the Mona Lisa; he would not readily admit that any genuine emotion of appreciation could be labeled "right" or "wrong." Did they do it well? was the question.

Those Will o' th' Wisps

So here is Montague at his bench with tools and material. Desire is upon him but what a conflict to buckle that desire to its form. The craftsman in love with words knows well the difficulties that are interposed when he is espoused to them, when matter and form set up their life à deux. The beloved has a will of her own, a way of evading. Crushing victory on either side must be avoided. There must be a compromise between the "sensuous rightness of rhythm" and "the more austere beauty of precision and coherence."

And if the old words are recalcitrant and obstructive, what of the new ones? What of this problem of admitting slang? When does slang become vital, idiomatic English? Which kind of slang has the vital sap, and which is the casual windfall that lies about until it decays? Mr. Montague is no friend of the pedants. We are glad to note, for example, his hearty welcome to the word "blurb," one of the most vivid and expressive of recent additions to the language. "Blurb"—it satisfies the palate, it complies superlatively with those conditions which Montague lays down as essential to good slang: brevity, flavor and keenness. "If a language would live," he writes, "it must eat. And the English language in all its times of best health, has been a good feeder if not a gross one."

To all these discussions on material and method he brings the brightness of a lively eye. Every sentence he wrote was a trim and spirited team which he handled with the professional's experienced cunning. There is an athletic and open-air quality in his mind, genuine and without any romantic wurzel-flummery about it. He starts his argument always from a point in everyday life. The choice between the methods of Henry James, Dickens and Conrad is illustrated by the "sez 'E" and the "thinks 'E" of a pair of mill girls. His essay on the "Delights of Tragedy," perhaps the most interesting in the work, begins in a police court.

The Influence of Setting

He has no difficulty in disposing of those who regard tragedy as they regard police court cases. In the police court Hamlet itself would be sordid. He is not entirely satisfied by the purgation theory, nor by Bergson's belief that we enjoy tragedy because it brings back to us those great passions and emotions which are our nostalgic memory of primitive man. Montague's opinion is worth quoting at length. "At the climax of a tragedy it seems as if the average man or woman could understand almost anything—even things which may again become incomprehensible to them next day when they try to understand how they understood them . . ." Again:

> You may call it somber, but exultation it is; first, at that opened spectacle of human existence as a more tremendous enterprise than we knew, more terrible, but also more magnificent and a more thrilling challenge than ever to the spirit that is ready to meet anything . . .

But there was nothing dogmatic about Montague. He kept open house to bonafide travelers. He had his prejudices. The wall of taciturnity that hid regions in himself from his friends during his lifetime, is discernible also in this work as much as in any other. But he was no æsthetic snob, no "literary gent." Very definitely he was in the "trade."

V. S. P.

Adventurers in Abyssinia

The Romance of the Portuguese in Abyssinia, by C. F. Rey. London: H. F. & G. Witherby. 18s. net.

THERE is material for a dozen thrilling historical romances in C. F. Rey's story of the Portuguese in Abyssinia—an unvarnished account of a little-known episode in the history of the African continent, covering the period from 1490 to 1633. It began with the adventurous journey of Pedro du Covilham, whose master, King John II of Portugal, commissioned him "to discover and learn about Prester John and where cinnamon is to be found, and the other spices which from those parts went to Venice through the countries of the Moors."

Next came the embassy of Dom Roderigo da Lima, whose members spent six long years intriguing and fighting, "in the vain effort to bind the two kingdoms (of Portugal and Abyssinia) in the bonds of an alliance."

The third act was the anabasis of Dom Christovaeo da Gama, son of the great navigator, who stemmed the flowing tide of Islam in Abyssinia with his gallant little band of 400 musketeers, armed "with steel helmet and corselet and dragging with them little cannon on wooden runners."

Finally, in the wake of da Gama, came the militant Jesuit missionaries who, "with fiery zeal and desperate intolerance," strove to win Christian Abyssinia for their church and almost succeeded. But, at the very moment when they had converted the king and his court, "in a tremendous revulsion of national feeling, the cup of success was dashed from their lips, the old national faith restored, and the Jesuits hounded down, murdered or expelled the country forever."

Mr. Ray is to be congratulated on his success in piecing together the incidents of this remarkable epoch. He has given many picturesque details of the manners and customs of the period, some of which, be it said, show the African in a more favorable light than the European.

Curiosity is inevitable about the little group of cosmopolitans, living at the Abyssinian Court in the sixteenth century. There was a Portuguese, a Venetian painter, and "some 16 others, Spaniards, Genoese and Greek, a Basque and a German." Apparently, they had escaped from Jeddah in Arabia, where they had been imprisoned by the Turks. But the welcome accorded to them in the heart of Africa where in later centuries no white man dared to set foot, is one of the minor mysteries in the story of the "Dark Continent" which cries out, probably in vain, for elucidation. Mr. Rey's narrative teems with such possibilities for literary adventure.

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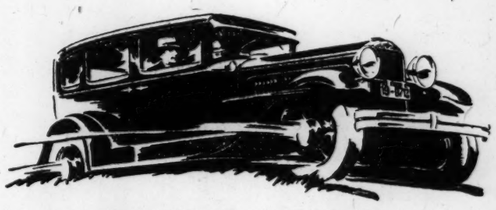
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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The Carolina Playmakers

THE history of the Carolina Playmakers is not so long in years, but it is a story of great accomplishments toward the establishment of a theater by students of the native drama in North Carolina—the story of progress under the guidance of a man who began his work in North Dakota, but who, when he came to the University of North Carolina, after his initial experimentation, captivated his students in a course known at Chapel Hill, site of the university, as English 31. This man is Frederick H. Koch, whose life story is bound up with the history of the Playmakers and who is affectionately and familiarly known to his students at Chapel Hill as "Prof."

Professor Koch began his work at Chapel Hill about the time this writer graduated, at a time also when Tom Wolfe, the promising young novelist, was also a student. It was through Professor Koch's love of the native drama that three of the writer's sisters became interested in play writing, and it was Professor Koch who started Paul Green on the roadway to fame. The writer has watched this work since its beginning, and cannot give too much credit to Koch for the inspiration he instilled into every student who came his way.

No Textbook

Professor Koch came to North Carolina about 12 years ago, and began the work of making a native drama in English 31, a course without a classroom, in the true sense of the word, and a study without a textbook. It was not long before he had a group of youthful playwrights and actors gathered about him, making plays and putting them into action on a small, improvised stage in the auditorium of the small Chapel Hill High School. It was a small beginning, but it was destined to grow, like Topsy, to large accomplishments and national attention.

This past college season the Playmakers made three tours, one to the North as far as Boston, another to the South as far as Georgia, and another to western North Carolina. The players traveled in their own bus, which carried their own home-made stage equipment. The season was successful. Critics praised the Playmakers' drama for being native stuff. Credit for this popularity goes to Professor Koch, for he has been telling his students for more than a decade of the necessity of writing about familiar scenes, well-known characters, and thereby working up into a drama the composite and complete picture of life in the Carolinas from the Great Smokies of the western mountains to the sand dunes and coasts of the eastern part of the State.

Outdoor Stage

The first stage is used no more. Today, the Playmakers have a beautiful and modern theater building, which first served the university as a library and then as a law school and which has been completely and admirably reconstructed. The Playmakers also have an out-door stage, built facing a gentle slope in a wooded glade near the campus. Their equipment is modern though homemade. Their technical assistants are experts.

Three volumes of the Carolina Playmakers' plays have been published and the first two have gone through several printings. In North Carolina, the Legislature has given the organization financial assistance.

It has been Professor Koch's dream, through the development of native art at Chapel Hill, to see a similar work in every state in the Union and to build up community organizations. Whenever the opportunity offers, he helps encourage the organization of community drama associations. He writes frequently on this subject. Engage him in conversation and it won't be long before the trend of talk is entwined about the growing tree of native drama and community theaters.

He sees a renewal of the successful history of the legitimate stage, in a new, national theater, based on such organizations as the Carolina Playmakers and their work.

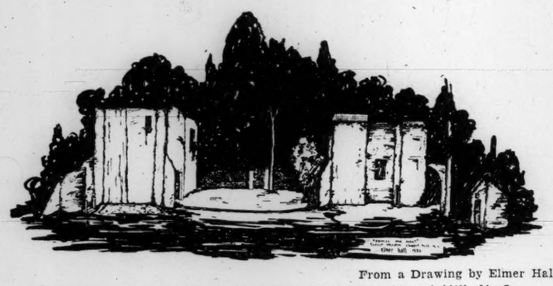
The exact aim of "Prof." Koch can be put into the words of Kenneth Macgowan, who said:

"The drama will be, first of all, an expression of local characters and local conditions—easily understood by their own people, easily attractive to them; if such local drama proves to have universal qualities, either of truth or of art, it will live beyond the locality and be seen all over the country. As to a national theater, if we are to have one, it will certainly not be found on feverish Broadway or in that synthetic capital, Washington. It will have its roots in every State. It will live nationally through its local and characteristic institutions."

"Traveling in our Playmakers Show-Bus, with three sets of our home-made scenery atop, portable lighting equipment, costumes, and stage properties, we have made 28 tours and played to audiences in 13 states, numbering in all more than 200,000 people." "Prof." Koch says. He finds it hard to believe that so much has been accomplished, in so short a time—this man, who has worked and dreamed and toiled again for the native drama of North Carolina, and the nation as well. In his own words, he says that "I find it difficult to believe the events that have actually taken place." He can hardly realize that the Playmakers have produced more than 72 plays by 51 different authors.

The results of the work of native North Carolinians and those from other states speak for themselves. For from out of English 31 have gone forth to the world playwrights and actors. Prominent among these are Lula Vollmer, Claudius Mintz, Hatcher Hughes, Anne Bridges, Paul Green, Thomas Wolfe, Lee Elmore, Elizabeth Lay Green, Elizabeth Taylor, Shepherd Strudwick, Hubert Heffner, Loretta Carroll Bailey and others. These actors, authors, stage directors and playwrights once wrote their plays in English 31, once went on the Playmaker tours in North Carolina.

G. B. L.



From a Drawing by Elmer Hall

"Romeo and Juliet" Setting at Forest Theater, Chapel Hill, N. C.

North Shore Art Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gloucester, Mass.

PICTURES in the summer exhibition of the North Shore Art Association, now on view, crowd to capacity the wall space of its large two-story gallery building, and offers much variety in subject matter, and in art media.

Within recent years there has been a marked trend away from foreign to native subject matter, and although some of the works now shown were painted in Europe the great majority are native born. That the sea, the fishing villages, wharves, harbors and sails should provide favorite material seems wholly appropriate to the wharf-side setting of the exhibition gallery itself where the salty tang of the Gloucester harbor breeze brings added conviction of outdoor reality.

Although color studies still engross the attention of many painters, there is in this exhibition very little of the daringly experimental. Abstractions in paint are few, and the visitor who revels in the realistic and recognizable may claim this as his exhibition.

Perhaps the most experimental art personality shown is that of Hugh H. Breckenridge, whose color composition "Still Waters" quite takes the color from many a less-vivid, more-illustrative type of harbor sketch. For the individual who enjoys delicacy and refinement in landscape H. Dudley Murphy's little studies "Monterey Cypress" and "In May" hold particular charm.

The landscape, in fact, vies with the marine in popularity, and lends itself readily to individual art interpretation. Similar subjects are treated in remarkably dissimilar techniques and from equally dissimilar personal viewpoints. One might turn to Antonio Cirino's "New England Hills" for the effect of orange-edging light outlining a bare brown tree against an intense lavender hill distance; to the gray-tan clarity of Anthony Thieme's "Rockport Quarry," or to the fullsome rich olive-yellow rounded brown hills in Yarnali Abbott's "The Hills"—a canvas in which an underlying sense of fertility claims expression through paint forms.

But the city as well as the country demands interpretation. Bertha Walker Glass in her interesting composition of varying geometric forms "House Tops" and in her humor-touched "Dante on Broadway" sees the American city with an artist's eye, and points out the picturesque quality of the American scene, following as she does the trend of the day in art to look down upon rather than to see at the normal eye level.

Among the many marines one might note Eric Hudson's rough-hewn "Tug Boat," Oscar Anderson's, "A Winter Port," F. L. Stoddard's "Snow and Surf," "The Inner Harbor," by Susette S. Keast, Stanley Woodward's "Headlands," and the European and Egyptian bits from Harriet Lord and Jane H. Valentine.

The still life continues its popularity, and ranges from the distinctive individuality of design and color gamut shown in the canvases by Emma Fordyce MacRae to the clear-cut realism of H. Dudley Murphy. Kathryn Cherry paints "Yellow Lilies" with bold free color stroke; Helen Mills Weisenburg leans to the baroque in her "China Parrots," and Myrtle H. Smith to the play of flowers against a gold background.

Theresa Bernstein and William Meyerowitz are seen again as individualists painting in a minor key, relying largely upon paint-drawn lines to produce an effect that stirs the imagination, and, when applied to the sketch of Gloucester harbor lends a peculiarly salty tang to the impression.

A. T. Hibbard sees a crisp Rockport with brisk snow contrasts—strikingly realistic in effect, while Nicola D'Ascenzo paints the still, color-misted moment when fishermen wait in early morning to gather in their nets.

By D. Maud Bellis is "Correcting Exams," in which a small dark figure is held as center for a surrounding paint swirl of orange brushed books touched with olive green and held in place by interior geometrics. The composition stirs one beyond what the eye may see.

Figure pieces are less numerous, one of the most ambitious being John Lavalle's "Mary, Alice, Jack and Digger," while for black and white contrast John L. Batchelder Jr.'s "Portrait in Black and Ermine" is striking. Color intensity pervades Elizabeth Paxton's "Old Brick Mansion, Newburyport," Carl Nordell's autumn color scene "Happy Valley," and Galen K. Perrett's "The Reef."

Familiar names abound in the list of exhibitors, among them being W. M. Paxton, H. A. Vincent, Mary Butler, Ruth A. Anderson, Frederick J. Mulhaupt, Frank C. Kirk, Ethel Warwick, Bertha Menzler Peyton, Laura D. S. Ladd, Herbert Barnett, A. Conway Peyton, Jean Nutting Oliver, Marian P. Sloane, J. Eliot Enneking, Harry Leith-Ross, W. Lester Stevens, Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, Gertrude Fiske, Elizabeth F. Washington, Antonio P. Martino, Mary Townsend Mason, Charles P. and Emile A. Gruppe, Harrison Cady, Reynolds and Gifford Beal, John Taylor Arms, Alfred Hutty and Philip Kappel.

D. G.

The Factory Beautiful

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

MANY years ago William Morris let loose his imagination on the subject of factory construction in the brochure "A Factory as It Might Be." We remember an impression of spaciousness and cleanliness, wide benches, wide-open windows facing a lawn, pictures on the walls—refreshing but, one imagined, impractical. Probably Morris would have approved of the ideas and methods of Mr. Van der Leeuw, president of the International Industrial Relations Association, who in a recently issued volume ("Rational Organization and Industrial Relations." The Hague, 6s.) outlines his idea of the factory beautiful, and illustrates it by example from his own factory buildings. He belongs to another world from that of Morris. In the last 50 years we have as a whole moved away from handicraft idea and accepted machine and mass production. Even in such non-industrial statuary as the Cenotaph in London there is a modern, mass, machine effect belonging to the age. But Mr. van der Leeuw is certainly at one with Morris in getting spaciousness, light and simplicity into his buildings.

The interesting feature of these designs is that Mr. van der Leeuw has worked out a theory of industrial architecture—a theory related to modern ideas of service, of utility, and of the factory workers' needs. He feels that as the religious feeling of the Middle Ages soared into cathedrals, so the industrial energy, skill and technique of today plants itself solidly in square, steel-framed, Selfridge-like edifices of concrete and glass. He desires the machine age to be conscious of its aims, to work out its own methods, to respond to its own ideals, to reject whatever is archaic, useless, out-of-date for present-day purposes. Mr. van der Leeuw would not have us add to our industrial buildings the towers, domes, cornices or decorations of any former period. A factory is built for use—the greatest beauty is attained by making it best fitted for that use and rigorously barring everything which does not aid in achieving that object, he contends.

Mr. van der Leeuw asserts that "functional" building has won its case against "façade" building. A note of bold simplicity is struck throughout the "van Nelle" buildings. They are built for use and for nothing else. They proclaim it proudly. Windows are incased in steel sashes and there is no obstruction to the light by horizontal bars. Electric lighting has been planned for work-bench height and an auxiliary system is provided where necessary. Pipes and wiring are in underground ducts and vertical shafts at corners, and as far as possible in floors. The color scheme is bright but not glaring; staircases are a reddish-brown, yellow tiles are on the walls, the central columns are jade green, the handrails are chromium plated. Avenues of massive branching columns give support to the ceiling, allowing wide vistas, and leaving no crevices for dust and dirt. Everything can be cleaned easily.

The most elaborate feature of the building is a circular, railed structure, like a ship's conning tower, at the top. This, like everything else, is constructed on lines of strict utility. The layout of the works by the side of a canal gives the maximum convenience for transport.

Haidee Wright is to appear in Benn Levy's play, "Mrs. Moonlight," which Charles Hopkins is to present next season in New York with a cast including Sir Guy Standing and Edith Barrett.

A Tercentenary Exposition

IN HONOR of the tercentenary of Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has hung in three galleries a loan exhibition of 100 Colonial portraits. The museum has made a special effort to collect unquestioned portraits of men and women who contributed to the shaping of affairs in America.

While the pioneers pushed frontiers westward, the settler in Massachusetts progressed rapidly in trade and learning. With the new ramifications, there was an increase of wealth and leisure, there was room for luxury and the arts. A newly established aristocracy must be depicted; there were the political notables, the financial leaders, the austere clergy, the great architects and craftsmen. In this group of 100 portraits, it is interesting to observe, even in the awkward manner of the painting style, how the artists gave each his particular stamp of importance: the orator carries his manuscript, the registrar his quill, the merchant is clothed in silken fabrics. There is firmness in bearing, dignity and assurance that signalized those early leaders.

Most interesting perhaps historically are the earliest portraits of John Endecott and John Winthrop, painted probably by some inferior Dutch artists of the day. They are called, for want of a better designation, "primitives." Crude they are, yet they have a persuasive character that comes not from skillful brushwork but from impressive qualities of the models that struck the fancy even of a lesser artist.

Smibert and Feke

The self-portrait of Jeremiah Dummer, who practiced the art of silversmithing and "limning," is a stepping-stone toward the perfected work of Copley. Gradually the archaisms were shed, ease replaced rigidity, differentiation enriched the design. The poker stiffness of the earlier bearing gave way to a gracious dignity. Textures became articulated.

John Smibert helped. He had migrated from Scotland and remained in America to paint. He probably influenced Copley. Another of the early important ones was Robert Feke of Newport. It is written that he was a mariner, that in his travels he had seen great works of art. A diary of a Dr. Alexander Hamilton (not the statesman) relates of a meeting with this artist: ". . . the most extraordinary genius ever I knew, for he does pictures tolerably well by the force of genius, never having had any teaching." Feke's self-portrait is in this exhibition; it is delicately painted with a crop of black hair and large thoughful eyes. The diary records further: "This man had exactly the phiz of a painter having a long pale face, sharp nose and dark eyes, . . . and long black curly hair." Pen and brush tally. Others from Feke's hand are the famous "The Royall Family" of Medford and Mrs. Charles Apthorp, grandmother of Charles Bulfinch.

Another name that is important and not frequently seen is that of Peter Pelham, lithographer, who is represented here by his portrait of the Rev. Cotton Mather. Pelham and Joseph Blackburn were the strongest influences Copley had in his early years. (The former was his stepfather.) Of works by Blackburn there are 10, including portraits of the Winslow family, of Mr. and Mrs. James Otis and of Thomas Bulfinch, father of the architect.

Many Copleys

The exposition abounds in portraits by John Singleton Copley; indeed nearly half the pictures listed are attributed to him. He made a pictorial record of most of the dignitaries that lived before his departure for England in 1774.

He had developed technically far beyond his predecessors, showing deeper insight into matters of paint, of form of composition and color. He tricked out his pictures with many details of finery. He had a particular talent for textures and surfaces; he had, more than that, an ability to portray the model with vivacity, with a sense of a breathing personal imagery. A corridor of his portraits convinces us of the ingenuity and courage and audacity of those enterprising men who sat for him. How convincingly he characterized the orator or preacher, how amusingly he caught the prig. Portraits like the Nathaniel Hurd and the James Otis put him in a class with truly great portraitists. Others to be seen here portrayed by him are John Adams, Dorothy Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hancock, Edward Holyoke, Mr. and Mrs. John Hancock. Here there are works of the earlier, the unevolved, and the middle period, the best, of Copley's work. Later he went to London to live. There he became formal and overelegant in the manner of the day.

Other Artists

Other artists included in the Boston museum show are Joseph Badger, Thomas Child, John Greenwood, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Edward Savage and Edward Truman.

It is interesting to observe that the entire art of "limning" was devoted to portraiture, that there was no interest in nature or still life. Portraiture has always been the first subject for the painter, because probably it comes closer to a practical function. However, one notes in the details, especially of Copley's pictures, that he might easily have turned a hand to other subjects and succeeded.

Visitors in Boston may supplement this remarkable exposition at the Boston museum with the Colonial shows at the Vose and the Casson galleries, and with a visit to the permanent display of portraits at Harvard University numbering up to 300, and including many important examples.

D. A.

'Badger's Green'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Prince of Wales's Theater, "Badger's Green," a comedy by R. C. Sherriff. Producer, James Whale.

Doctor Wetherby	Horace Hodges
Major Forrester	Louis Goodrich
Mr. Twigg	Sebastian Smith
Mr. Butler	Felix Aylmer
Mr. Rogers	Frederick Burtwell
Dickie Wetherby	Robert Douglas
Mrs. Wetherby	Margaret Scudamore
Mrs. Forrester	Hilda Sims
Mr. Butler's Secretary	Maisie Darrell
Mary	Kathleen Harrison
A Woman	Peggy Seton

In this eagerly awaited successor to "Journey's End," Mr. Sherriff has given us a piece which, in these summer months, when white flannels are out on the greens, will please many, by reason of its transparent simplicity, its humor and abounding good nature; yet by no canon of recognized judgment can this be described as an even moderately good farcical comedy. It teems with technical faults.

The first act, by far the best of the three, shows us a village triumvirate squabbling vehemently in committee, and on the verge of open warfare, when the advent of news that their village is to become the center of a new development scheme, unite all three men against the common foe—a gentleman-builder who, having tactfully placated, or side-tracked his opponents, is persuaded to be the eleventh man in their cricket match against a rival village. He wins that match, on Badger's Green, with a single, "off his glove"; and, in the enthusiasm of the moment, is induced to transfer his development scheme elsewhere.

All this might do very well, were it done well enough, but "Badger's Green" however much it may please uncritical taste, is too crude and unskillful, both in construction and dialogue, to be in any wise convincing. More than once the author starts promising themes—e. g. the quarrel in the first act—only to drop them at once. The oscillations of his characters, between friendship and dislike, are too swift and strong, even for farce; his motives are too mixed; his women are quite unreal and the love-affairs, besides being dragged in, are crudely handled. Little skill, moreover, is used in concealing the dramatic intention,—as witness the incident of Twigg's damaged thumb—and the handling of the cricket match shows that the closing act was not carefully thought out.

The actors did very well indeed; though some of them were inclined occasionally to force their parts, in a praiseworthy effort to conceal an obvious tenuity of material.

P. A.

Of Many Things

"Holiday"

PHILIP BARRY'S comedy about the youth who wished to make a little pile and spend it in his twenties, "Holiday," has been brought effectively from the stage to the talking screen by Pathé. The dialogue of the original carries over amusingly to its new audience, and proves again that the talkies make good entertainment when the talk is good. Particularly when the dialogue is witty does "Holiday" reach its best, and for good measure in comedy this film has Edward Everett Horton as Nick Potter to brighten the corners with his neat handling of nonsensical chatter. The serious scenes are carried off with an authority and gayety by Ann Harding as Linda that prove her to be one of the most welcome of the recent accessions to the picture players' ranks. Robert Ames is the boy who wanted the holiday, but seems decidedly self-contained about it, even when Linda is rooting hardest for him. The good cast is rounded out by Mary Astor, Hedda Hopper, Monroe Owsley, William Holden and Creighton Hale. At no point is E. H. Griffith's direction heavy-handed.

"A Man From Montana"

In "A Man From Montana," Paramount's latest picture starring Gary Cooper, we are regaled with the lighter, the romantic side of the World War. The war never seems quite real in this film, which is perhaps just as well in view of the nature of the story of the society girl who went to France as an ambulance driver, and then decided to make an excursion up to the front line to see for herself what sort of a war it was. She strolls playfully along the trench rim in full sight of the enemy, drawing a shower of shots. Quickly she is pulled off the rim by the captain from Montana and thrust by him disgustedly into a dugout. Then comes the familiar variant on the taming of the shrew theme with everything ending as it should in a popular picture with the rich society girl reconciled to going to Montana as an engineer's wife. Mr. Cooper maintains the impression of sound and sensitive character which has been ripening his work during the past year. In a none too sympathetic part June Collyer probably has fewer self-conscious tweet-tweet moments than one has a right to hope for in this type of story.

Naval Treaty Comments

In connection with two news reels speeches by prominent men against the London Naval Treaty, mentioned in these columns on June 14, a note from the office of the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors, Inc., is to the effect that the aim of these reels is to present both sides of questions, and that a speech in favor of the treaty was made by United States Admiral William V. Pratt in a news reel issued toward the end of May.

Henry Arthur Jones

The Life and Letters of Henry Arthur Jones, by Doris Arthur Jones. London: Gollancz. 25s. net.

THIS fascinating life story of her father, by Doris Arthur Jones (Mrs. Thorne), may fairly be cited as an exception to the general rule that no record of a famous man should be written by a member of his family. The extenuating reasons, in this case, are that H. A. J.'s biographer, while equipped with that intimate knowledge of her subject open to a daughter, possesses, in a remarkable degree, a faculty of deeply sympathetic and admiring observation, that remains, nevertheless, detached, keen, and humorously penetrating. Such qualities enable Mrs. Thorne to give us a picture of her father which, though intentionally uncritical, from the literary viewpoint, and making no attempt to place him in exact historical relationship to the drama of his day, is, nevertheless, vivid and wholly veridical. The reader follows with delightful intimacy the vicissitudes, triumphs and failures of an intensely interesting and active career.

Work, assiduous, unremitted work—as we discovered only too soon who were near to him after he was deprived of it—was the dominating motive of Henry Arthur Jones's life: a passionate and abiding love for, and devotion to, his art, as to "a mission which sprang from the noblest and most urgent feelings in his nature." Behind the artist-craftsman—the greatest day of whose life came with the first night of "The Silver King," on Nov. 16, 1882—there lay, perpetually striving for self-expression within that eager, generous, flashing and combative spirit, the poet, the idealist, the social reformer, a being profoundly conscious that the drift of his activities, including his plays, "should be toward the ascension of human nature." This, in part, explains why his favorite authors were Shakespeare, Milton, Dickens and Matthew Arnold; and that is why he could say earnestly, to the present reviewer, "Out of the 100 plays I have written, only three or four are such as I should have written" (had the commercial conditions of work for the theater been other than they were).

Mrs. Thorne regrets, as deeply as did her father in his last years, that the patriotic exaltation engendered by the World War so "got hold of" Henry Arthur, as to lure him, for nearly a decade, away from the stage, into a maze of social propaganda and of quasi-political controversy—particularly with H. G. Wells and G. Bernard Shaw—which, while it wrung from the dramatist some noble and vigorous prose, would, assuredly, have been better spent in the service of that art by which he had won for himself an established and abiding reputation. In treating, within these pages, of this delicate and dangerous topic; and in making public the revealing and characteristic letters, that passed thereon, between Jones and Shaw, Mrs. Thorne has shown commendable courage and impartiality.

Henry Arthur Jones possessed a genius for friendship. His list of friends comprises an astonishing number of the most remarkable men of his day, in both Europe and America, for which latter country, and its people, he had a warm regard. His correspondence was world-wide; one of the most interesting features of this book being the number of brilliant, and hitherto unpublished, letters it contains from Shaw, Max Beerbohm, Ellen Terry, Tree, Irving, Wyndham, Matthew Arnold, Pinero, Wells, Hardy, Conrad, Gilbert, Brander Matthews and others. Many thousands will read with pleasure this so human, and often so humorous, record of a man of genius, who, with all his faults—by no means extenuated in this book—was also a delightful and lovable companion: a most generous, affectionate and faithful friend.

'The Great Apostle'

"The Great Apostle," by H. O. Stechan, published by Trinity Publications, Los Angeles, at $2.50, is a play about Saint Paul, a spectacular drama of large scale. It covers 30 years in the life of the Jew who, first a persecutor of the followers of the Nazarene, was converted as in a vision and became his interpreter. A romantic element is introduced, drawn from early apocryphal writings, "The Acts of Paul and Thekla." Then follow poignant scenes in which Paul and Thekla go their ways, Paul is mobbed by the Sadducees, is arrested by the Roman authorities as a means of restoring peace among the populace, and is brought before Nero, by whom he is martyred. The story is told in 11 scenes, which are held together by the words of a narrator, called a Wiseman. The play again and again rises to heights of emotion and exaltation, and the whole comprises a Biblical pageant that is at once practical and forceful in stagecraft.

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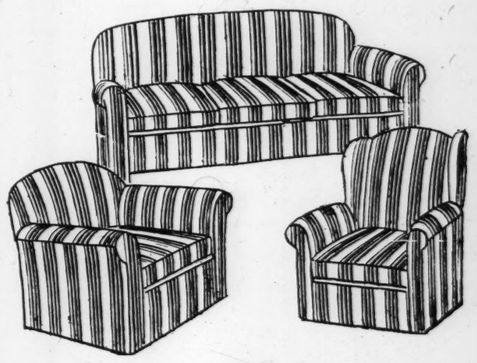

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Music News of the World

Cambridge Music Festival

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

FEW things give a better measure of the changed attitude toward music in England than the importance now attached to it in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. A man is no longer dubbed a "mere musician" if he adopts it as his career; music ranks as a liberal science and art, and musicians themselves take wider views of their obligations. These facts were given a fresh point by the Festival of British Music which has just been carried through under the auspices of the Cambridge University Musical Society. The performances covered the best part of a week.

The program led off on June 7 with a lecture from Prof. E. J. Dent on the "Sacred Music of the Restoration Period." For an hour he held his audience at St. John's College, while he traced the development of baroque art in Europe and more especially in England. Often his comments were totally unexpected—as when he described Milton (himself a Cambridge man) as a great baroque poet, or saddled Palestrina with responsibility for the bad mid-Victorian church music.

Concert of Madrigals

That evening a concert of madrigals by the English Singers took place at the Guildhall. The party is only lately home from a world tour, and its ensemble is better than ever. Madrigals and folk-songs were sung quite perfectly: it would be hypercritical to ask for anything better.

The performance on June 8 of sacred music of the Restoration period was a thing which no one present will forget. It took place in King's College Chapel, surrounded by the extraordinary majesty of the building and the mystery of changing light as the sunset ebbed till only candlelight lit the choir. A marvelous background indeed for the music Locke and Purcell had composed for royal ceremonials. Of the performance this much may be said—what the renderings lost through the relatively small tone and inexperience of the amateur singers and players was to some extent recompensed by their reverent care and absorption in their task.

Singing on the River

Next evening brought another unique experience—a "Singing on the River, beside King's Bridge." The Cambridge University Madrigal Society in four punts, conducted by B. Ord, sang a number of Tudor madrigals with sweetness and spontaneity. The green banks whereon sat the audience, the quiet sunset, the still river taking light from it, and last the moon and evening star, were indeed like Arcadia. When the singers began the madrigal, "On the plains fairy trains," the punts glided slowly out of sight till at last came back only the echo of "As Vesta was from Latmos hill descending."

An historical pageant of British music, staged next day in the great Hall of Trinity College, brought the story along in a series of episodes from John Fornsete in the thirteenth century to the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club in London, 1787. The Prologues and Epilogue were written by Ronald Watkins, the Episodes by various people—(Dennis Arundell's scene with the Arne family was particularly neat)—and the music was selected from the periods represented. If the poetry discovered no second Milton, the acting and production displayed a refined taste that would not have displeased the author of "Comus." Mrs. Rootham's Queen Elizabeth and Donald Beves as King Henry VIII were brilliant impersonations.

Milton Ode's New Setting

Repeat performances of the pageant, a lecture by Dr. Naylor, an organ recital by Dr. Alan Gray, and a chamber concert by the Cambridge University Musical Club occupied the middle of the week. On June 13 came the grand finale, the University Musical Society's May concert in the Guildhall. Dr. Rootham directed the first performance of his setting for soloists, chorus, semichorus and orchestra of Milton's Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity. For 20 years Dr. Rootham has thought over this poem; the result is a broad span of music that impresses by its dignity and sincerity. Variation form is used with felicity; the harmonic texture is modern but logical, and the music rises to a great climax of feeling in the chorus, "Ring out, ye crystal spheres."

Considering the scope of the work, and the large amateur element among the players, the performance went very well. Other English works and another Miltonic setting—the Ode at a Solemn Music by Parry—ended the concert and festival. Cambridge certainly manages to combine the efforts of professional and amateur musicians with success. The music thus made has passed beyond the bounds of the University to become an integral part of British music as a whole.

Irene Scharrer

Though big concerts are temporarily in abeyance, recitals still afford plenty of interest. Irene Scharrer, a most gracious pianist, gave a Chopin program that drew a large audience to Wigmore Hall—and kept it there, despite a very warm day. In a way it was all familiar enough. Three Nocturnes, the Sonata in B flat minor, the F minor Ballade, a group of the Etudes, the Berceuse, some Mazurkas, etc. Everyone knows them by heart. And everyone who knows Miss Scharrer's graceful renderings feels they too are worth knowing by heart.

There were moments in this latest recital when her rubato opened the door to mannerisms and to expression obtained at the expense of clear synchronization between left and right hand. Also her highly sympathetic treatment of the third movement in the Sonata divested it of the march element long before the end. But generally speaking there could be nothing except delight for such enchantingly happy playing.

Esther Fisher

Esther Fisher, a young pianist with already definite attainments to her credit, and the promise of better to come, gave a recital in Wigmore Hall. At present her best work is intermittent. She began Schumann's G minor Sonata with a poise and a beautiful molding of the opening phrase that showed a rarely musical nature. But she could not hold to this level throughout the whole work. If the Andantino was given pure lyric playing, the Rondo was not sufficiently big and forcible. It seems to be just a question of developing her powers. The essential things are there.

On the same evening Sergei Radamsky made his first appearance in London. He is a Russian tenor, with that peculiarly passionate timbre one heard from the Don Cossacks, a well-trained technique, and a forceful temperament. His "go" and urgency so communicated themselves to Harold Craxton, his accompanist, that the two men might have beeen guessed as one entity.

Beginning with songs of the Italian school, the main business of the evening lay in the Russian groups by Rachmaninoff, Ivanoff, Gnessin, Moussorgsky, etc. Specially interesting were the "Workman's Song" and "Memories," contemporary compositions in folk vein by Vassili Bouglai. A new Palestinian Camel Song, sung for the first time in London, also had a good deal of musical atmosphere. Three Spanish songs in troubadour style by Julio Osmo opened, continued and ended in the usual way. The atmosphere palled. Apart from this tendency to run to type, they were quite effective.

M. M. S.

Chamber Music in Madrid

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Madrid

MADRID has had an appreciable number of chamber concerts of late, among which were several given by two Spanish String Quartets, the Cuarteto Rafael and the Cuarteto Español, both of which gave us works by native composers.

Thus, the opportunity arises to survey the contributions of Spain to the literature of the String Quartet. The earliest Spanish examples of these to appear in the course of the present century were by Thomás Bretón—mainly a composer of operas—by Ruperto Chapí—mainly a composer of "zarzuelas" (light operas)—and Emilio Serrano. All three really belonged to a generation which had its heyday during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

During the same period, a good many were written by Conrado del Campo, a younger composer who is now a professor at the principal conservatorium of Spain. Later came quartets by the Basque composer José María Usandizaga, by the Andalusian Joachim Turina, and by the Catalonian Juan Manén. Del Campo's music is very much under the influence of German romanticism; but the other three, although the idiom and structure of their works reveals indebtedness to both German and French influences, are definitely national in character.

Ruperto Chapí

Ruperto Chapí passed on at the apex of a most successful career; Usandizaga, at a youthful age, shortly after the success of his "zarzuela" "Las Golondrinas" (the Swallows). Both composers were gifted for dramatic music, but occasionally wrote chamber music. They were fond of using folk tunes in their compositions—Chapí in a simple, altogether primitive fashion, Usandizaga in a scholarly, rather autere fashion.

In Chapí's first Quartet (performed on this occasion) there are few definite folk-tunes except in the finale, built on a Basque "Zortzico" or dance tune in characteristic quintruple time and a street-song that seems derived from some southern "Bolero". In Usandizaga's Quartet (written in 1905), folktunes, and definitely Basque tunes are used throughout. The finale, again, is a "Zortico," but without any admixture of non-Basque elements.

A brief piece of string quartet, entitled "The Torero's Prayer," by Joachim Turina, belongs to the category of picturesque, descriptive music. It is inspired by the following theme: The Torero before entering the ring in which fresh triumphs, but also perhaps dangers await him, utters a prayer. With the strains of this prayer echoes of the music played in the ring, and of the outcries of the expectant crowd, intermingle.

Eduardo Toldrá

With Eduardo Toldrá's Suite for String Quartet, on the contrary, we have purely emotional music. It is entitled "Vistas del Mar" ("Aspects of the Sea") and consists of three numbers inspired by poems by the great Catalonian poet Juan Maragall and free from programmatic intentions.

As in his "Sonetos" for violin and piano and in his songs Toldrá, in this Suite, displays elegance without affectation, and there is nothing labored in his technique, or forced in his eloquence. He is modern, but simple and straightforward; a melodist first and last, but endowed with an adequate sense of harmony.

Julián Baulista's Trio-Sonatina for violin, viola, and cello, which bears the sub-title "Homage to Scarlatti" is "objective" music. The composer is one of the best among Del Campo's younger pupils, and this work of his (as yet unpublished) was awarded a prize in a public competition. It consists of four movements, and is not so much a trio in the classical sense as a brief suite, neo-classical in character, restrained and quiet in tone, almost impassive.

The prelude is characterized by its remarkably fluid quality; the minuet is free in form, devoid of structural periodicity and conventional repetitions although true to the classical type, and it does not lack emotional suggestiveness. The larghetto consists of a brief melody to which the other instruments provide a mobile background.

The Finale, unassuming and genial is classical in aspect, informed by a mixture of serenity and restlessness. A canon occurs in it, which comes as a spontaneous, flowing uttered tribute to classical discipline.

Such are, at the present moment, the various stages by which Spain is increasing her native repertory of chamber music—a labor in which many younger composers (whose works are unpublished so far) are taking part.

Max Reger

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

MAX REGER is one of the composers whose day has yet to come. I do not know how much of his enormous output (comprising examples of all kinds of music except opera) is well known outside Germany; but even in Germany, the music-loving public is not familiar with the whole of it. The great C major Violin Sonata, the D minor String Quartet, the superb organ fantasies, are seldom played, and comparatively few people have realized their enormous significance.

MAX REGER

There is something unusual and startling in Reger's personality; a personality strongly connected with the past, and deriving from this connection fertile impulses. Even nowadays—close on 15 years after his passing—he is a problem for us. He was very much divided against himself, and perhaps he suffered from the very impulse that drove him to pour out work after work in ceaseless, quick succession, without ever finding the time to concentrate in repose and fully to mature. So that he did not always succeed in thoroughly fusing his musical instincts and his musical craftsmanship with his humanity, so as to give birth to absolutely direct, overwhelmingly convincing utterances.

He developed at first under the influence of the organ—the great polyphonists of the a cappella period. Bach and Handel were his earliest guides. He renovated the art of the organ, amalgamating eighteenth century and twentieth century into one whole as no else has ever done. Out of strictly contrapuntal thought he evolved a rich and diverse harmonic style. In absolute opposition to Richard Strauss, he was unencumbered by purely intellectual and speculative processes. His inspirations asserted themselves in the utmost variety of forms, and whatever he produced was stamped with distinct individuality by virtue of his rare genius in the matter of handiwork.

This genius renders supremely effective for instance, his "Hundredth Psalm" for chorus, orchestra and organ—no other work of his surpasses it in respect of effectiveness. It is a hymn of joy, jubilant, confident, and human, teeming with festive radiance. The technical virtuosity displayed (especially in the last part) is a thing to wonder at—for instance, when the double fugue unfurls its splendors of rhythms and harmonies, raising, by a continuous sustained intensification of all known resources, the expression of ecstasy to hitherto unknown heights. And from this surging ocean of voices and instruments suddenly arises the Chorale "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," given out by a separate orchestra of trumpets and trombones, producing an impression of unforgettable power.

The same mighty fancy that conceived and carried out the gigantic organism of this Psalm asserts itself in the "Sinfonietta" and the "Symphonic Prologue"; but these works probably never will be popular with the public at large, because their form is difficult to understand and they are bewildering in the diversity of their rhythms.

Reger's rhythmic invention suffices to show that he could not remain impervious to the influence of a period which was always seeking for new goals in art. His rhythms are changeable and inconstant; they sometimes undermine his powerful conceptions of form. But a profound instinct impelled him to write variations on given themes. And in this province—his tendency to lack of rhythmic plasticity and to unrestricted modulation being kept strictly within bounds—he was able to write works of rare and individual beauty: the famous "Hiller-Variations," for instance, and the "Variations on a theme by Mozart," in which his powerful sense of form-building and of depth in harmony assert themselves triumphantly.

But his ultimate and most profound experiences are set forth in his chamber music. The C major Violin Sonata is unique in the literature of music; and the D minor Quartet is one of his finest productions. During the last part of his career he wrote many loftily beautiful and refined works, in which the chaotic and over-laden elements of his earlier output have made way for the clarity of perfectly matured thinking. In these works the deep indebtedness of Reger to Brahms makes itself felt; but by way of compensation for this derivative character (if it be really such) we have a wealth of novel, pregnant, harmonic invention. And on this account, Reger must always be thought of in connection with the modern evolution of music.

He passed on without having given his full measure, nor achieved all that was to be expected from him. He erected the entrance gate to the domain of new music, but did not actually enter this domain. His greatness resides in the fact that even if he did not follow the paths he discovered to the end, he was a discoverer of new paths.

Mr. Krueger Speaks for Himself

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

I RECORDED not long ago a talk with Karl Krueger, who directs the concerts of the Seattle Symphony; and I apprehend that I said more on my own account than I permitted Mr. Krueger himself to say. Necessarily, too, because our conversation was informal and I took no notes on it. He has since written and explained in detail certain points on the sonorities of the orchestra and how they are susceptible of improvement.

"In the brass section," he says, "neither the trumpet nor the trombone family is adequately represented. Richard Strauss constantly referred to this defect of the modern orchestra. Further we should have a complete representation of the tuba family, not only to use it antiphonally against the trumpet family, but as a modifying basic element, for this same group. Can anyone listen to our modern arrangement of three trombones and a tuba without a shudder? And it would not be fair to blame the composer, because all too frequently when he indicates a bass trombone he may find that a tuba is used in the performance. Furthermore, composers know that contra-bass trombones are very rare and good players of these instruments even rarer. Certainly no one will deny that the trumpet family today is an improvement over the trumpet of Bach's orchestra.

"As to the possibilities in the wood-wind section, they are simply boundless. The same is true of the strings.

"It is my experience that gifted conductors have always been putting new sonorities into the classics. For instance, a Furtwängler puts sonorities into a Schumann symphony different from those felt by a Mahler. I cite his instance merely to emphasize that the all-important point is the imagination of the creative artist. I think a man like Gieseking has found new sonorities in the piano. I think M Lyon found new sonorities in the harp when he gave us the chromatic harp The organ of Bach's day has been gaining new sonorities continually.

"Gustav Mahler may not have written imperishable music in his symphonies but his knowledge of craftsmanship did give us new sonorities from the orchestra.

"I think it is well to remember that every conductor is hampered to a greater or less degree by lack of funds to make the experiments and changes which his imagination would suggest.

"Sometimes I find myself wondering whether in the 400 years, at the most, during which we have cultivated music as an art in the Occident, we have unlocked as many of its secrets as we think we have. It is too much to expect perhaps, to see today on the music score a man of Beethoven's imagination, but to me at least, the appearance of a figure like Debussy and the magic he wrought in the orchestra is so amazing that no degree of development of the orchestra in the future could possibly surprise me.

"For him who strives to unravel the secret why Mozart's orchestra sounds as it does, or Beethoven's sounds as it does, or Debussy's sounds as it does, the whole question is so profoundly complicated that he can only patiently and humbly grope around in the hope of making a little progress."

Ruggiero Ricci, violinist of 9, will play the Mendelssohn Concerto at the seventy-first festival of the Worcester County (Mass.) Musical Association, to be held this year from Sept. 29 to Oct. 4. Other works to be heard are Bach's Magnificat in D, Delius's "Sea Drift," Eichheim's "Oriental Impressions," William Walton's "Siesta" and "Portsmouth Point," Horatio Parker's "Hora Novissima," Charles Griffes's "The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan" and the Franck Symphony. Albert Stoessel will conduct for his sixth season.

A German Silhouette-Film

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Storms of disapproval or enthusiasm usually greet Berlin's movie premières. When Berliners are displeased, they become demonstrative. At a première the other night, however, after a storm of abuse had broken loose, jeers turned into cheers when a film reached an effective climax after an indescribably bad beginning. This film is a German talkie, called "Die Jagd nach dem Glück" ("The Search for Happiness"). The directing is poor; not even good individual acting on the part of a cast of international reputation has made the situations other than melodramatic and unnatural.

The film tells the story of two young people who refuse to let their love be sidetracked by the objections of the girl's father, owner of a waxworks side show, and the unwelcome but financially attractive attentions of a carnival manager. In their leisure moments the lovers work patiently to make a cherished dream come true—a waxworks show with animated figures. Their invention proves successful, they raise capital enough for a side show of their own, and after unnumbered eleventh hour difficulties—enough to provide thrills of suspense for half a dozen films—they succeed in putting on their show. It goes over big, and love has its way.

The invention of the ambitious lovers saved the day, not only for them but for this Berlin theater as well. It was their little production, showing a paper silhouette mortal chasing around the world on the elusive quest for happiness, that made lambs of an audience of lions.

To a rhythm of lilting syncopation, the graceful silhouettes of a young man and a fairy moved through a world of exquisite beauty, a world of artistic patterns of silver, white and gray. The originator of this silhouette scene is Lotte Reiniger, whose scissors-films, employing the characters Prince Achmed and Dr. Doolittle, are important contributions to the little-exploited field of silhouette-film art. "Die Jagd nach dem Glück" introduces silver into the black and white film.

Unusual interest attaches to the film also, because the cast is a combination of German, French and English actors. The foreigners speak German amazingly well. The two French actors, Jean Renoir and Catherine Hessling, his wife, are familiar figures on the French stage, and both have been active in raising the standard of the cinema to a plane where it can command serious consideration as an artistic medium.

The Shuberts are to add Baltimore to the cities in which they maintain subscription organizations for plays they are sending in series on tour. Other cities that now have these subscription groups for Shubert productions are Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. Groups may also be formed in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

'Sadko' in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE Russian Opera of the Champs Elysées has given "Sadko." One must reconsider this magnificent effort of lyricism and mise en scène. "Sadko" is one of the most taking and most attractive of Rimsky's works. The score is, from one end to the other, impelling, without lengthiness and with an incredible variety of color and expression. One is amazed and a little humiliated to see with what facility the Russians produce out of their folklore fairy operas of extraordinary charm and richness. With the elements with which these ancient, popular legends provide them they manufacture their interesting librettos, which their composers enlighten with dazzling music.

Benois' Setting

The subject is very cleverly cut out. The banquet of the opening, during which the poor cithara player, Sadko, reproaches his rich co-citizens for their indolence and their routine, permits of a highly amusing setting, gives opportunity for the introduction of comedians and the amassing of a crowd, of which Sanine has made much, and finally justifies the choral developments that have enabled the musician to assert all the mastery and ingenuity of his technique.

The departure of Sadko taking refuge in solitude on the borders of a lake and the appearance of the Daughter of the King of the Sea, followed by her procession of naiades, offers another picture of very charming color. The return of Sadko to his home and the scene with his wife represent a third different note of pathetic intimacy and human lyricism. The harbor act—magnificently treated by the painter Benois—is a composition of rare power in which the introduction of foreign merchants, the Varègue, the Hindu, and the Venetian, provides an individual picturesque element.

Large Results

The arrival of the vessel in mid-ocean, Sadko's useless sacrifice of riches, his shipwreck and descent to the bottom of the sea, are also motives of peculiar relief that the imagination does not forget. As to the great undersea scene, with its enchanted ballet and the wild dance stirring up the rhythm of the waves and provoking a terrible tempest, it is a scenic inspiration of the first order. And the return of Sadko to his friends forms a conclusion worthy of the whole.

What one must underline with the most admiring respect is the exceptional merit of the artists who have been able to achieve such an effort of production with so much taste and magnificence while having at their disposal much less important material resources than our big subsidized theaters. Obviously, everyone cannot possess a collaborator of the value of an Alexander Benois. The intelligence and originality of the "color setting" of the different pictures of "Sadko" are really exceptional. His harbor in which the costumes of the fishermen make such a clever "repetition" of the tone of the cupolas that dominate the town and where the chorus and the supernumeraries make such a rich and novel living mosaic is a positive masterpiece.

As to the underseas fairy scene, it has a historical importance that one must underline. One can say indeed that it restores in 1930 all the theatrical technique that one thought to be definitely condemned. For some years, fairy fantasy carried out with the help of the millboard and blotted canvas seemed absolutely intolerable to all the public spoilt by the shining phantasmagoria of the cinema. The public of today, saturated with aerial visions, superimpressions, glowing images and delicate phantoms, have become incapable of admitting the crude conventions of our old traditional theater. Transposition and stylization are necessarily still put up with, but direct illusion is no longer produced by these means.

Submarine Vistas

Well, with a few gauze curtains cleverly lit up, the Russians have succeeded in giving us a striking impression of a descent into the oceanic depths. During a whole act, they victoriously keep this up without our eyes for one moment tiring of the effects of transparence offered to them.

The dances have charm and grace, for the corps de ballet is comprised of artists of supple and graceful lines. The chorus is, as always, filled with enthusiasm, generosity and faith. And Albert Coates conducts with authority this admirable company.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Polytechnic in Regent Street, which specializes in travel and instructional films, is now showing ""Roaring Dusk," a remarkable record made by Col. Eugene de Bogory and his 15-year-old son, Larry, of a 5000-mile journey in Central Africa, without attendants or guards, their only means of transport being a motorcycle and sidecar. Many of the thrilling adventures must be seen to be believed, and they are seen, thanks to some good amateur photography. On their arrival at Mombasa, on the East Coast, we see them received in state by the past and present sultans. Everyone wished them well, though none thought it possible to go through with such an expedition, apparently armed only with a couple of small-bore repeating rifles. But the Colonel, like a good Texan, is an expert with the lariat, and we see him lassooing various wild animals, including a lion and a crocodile. "You have to be sure to get the rope round his neck," says the Colonel; "not round a paw! . . . the lion pays no attention to you; he is too busy trying to get loose." If he does succeed in doing so, he makes off as quickly as he can!

In one sequence a heard of wild elephants scent the colonel, and the leader charges him. Quickly he climbs a tree, whilst the great brute charges by. In another the colonel mounts and rides a young crocodile which attacked him whilst fording a stream. Apparently crocodiles have stiff necks, but that you can ride on them without a mauling, would be incredible without this pictured evidence.

Yet, in spite of all these thrills, the most impressive scenes concern the navigation of 600 miles on the Nile in a motor paddle boat, improvised from a native canoe. The colonel, a real handy man, with a hatchet and hunting knife, some bamboo saplings and buffalo hide, makes the paddle wheels for this craft, which are operated by a buffalo-hide driving belt, the motorcycle engine providing the power. In this amazing boat father and son made more than one detour round the jaws of a hippotamous.

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Where Farm Work and Canning Hobnob With Studies in Ozark Hills

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Kansas City, Mo.

THE John Brown School, whose 400-acre campus near Siloam Springs, Arkansas, is nestled by the Ozark foothills, is a school where a student's absolute lack of financial resources is a necessary requirement for admission. Applicants must make affidavit that they are without funds to go elsewhere to school. Students who are accepted for enrollment pay a nominal yearly tuition of $150, but they pay it in the form of 6 per cent notes that do not begin to draw interest until graduation day. No repayment of the principal of these notes is expected until a student is able actually to earn the money with which to do so.

Regardless of all this, President John E. Brown dissents when it is stated that the school bearing his name is engaged in giving poor boys and girls an education. He prefers to have it said that the Siloam Springs institution exists to give young folks without resources an opportunity to educate themselves. To one who never has been upon its campus this may appear to be a distinction without a difference. Yet the idea embodied in the way President Brown prefers to speak of the purpose of the school is one about which every activity of its faculty and its student body revolves.

The John Brown School has been called America's all-work college. It is a place where everybody works and where everyone rejoices in the opportunity to do so. Each boy and girl in this institution learns actually how to do things. Every task about the place is made to serve a laboratory purpose whether it be the baking of gingerbread in the school kitchens or the preserving of fruits and vegetables in the well-equipped school cannery.

The student body at the Brown school is divided into two shifts. Each shift devotes half a day (a four-hour period) to its books and half a day to practical vocational work. This latter covers a wide range of endeavor, including printing, scientific farming, animal husbandry, electrical engineering, automobile mechanics, construction work, furniture making, plumbing, sewing, dressmaking, cooking and office work. In each instance this vocational training is shaped to give the student a practical experience that will enable him on graduation to command a substantial wage in industry. Students in printing go at once into linotype and other well-paying positions. A graduate in automobile mechanics is technically trained. The girls who follow dressmaking are not given simply an understanding of how to handle needle and thread and cut patterns. Instead, they work in a real dress factory, where they learn to operate power machines. The dresses and other apparel which the girls at the John Brown School manufacture are sold regularly in a score of the large retail stores in Oklahoma and Texas.

Instructors of strong, inspiring personality are at the head of these vocational courses. This is one reason for the unusual success which has attended the development of this school. Another reason that has contributed greatly to this end is the fact that the institution operates with a student body of 325 that is "hand picked," as it were, from thousands of applicants.

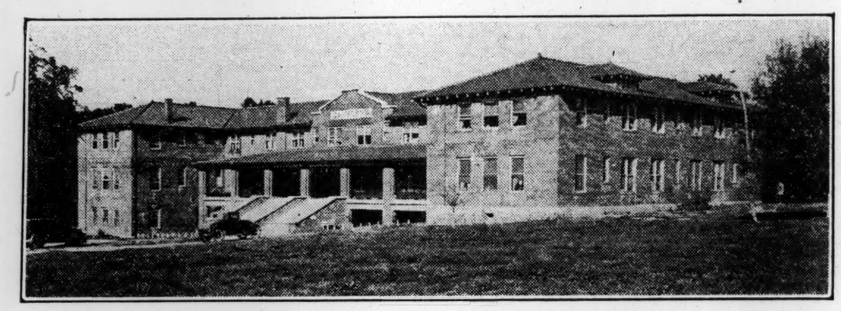
The process of eliminating so many in order to select so few is exceedingly difficult. However, this heroic culling gives the John Brown School a group of students which it would be difficult to surpass for earnestness of purpose, keen mentality, sound physique and an ambition to rise above their lack of material resources.

The students at the John Brown School come from many different states. The enrollment this present year showed for the first time a slight preponderance of students from Arkansas. Oklahoma, Texas, and California send large student's delegations. Students as young as 15 are received. Because the early education of so many of these boys and girls has been deficient, it is necessary to give a full four years of high school work. The school also gives two years of college work which is recognized by other educational institutions.

While vocational work is stressed to the extent of half of each student's eight-hour daily schedule, the student body follows two separate paths as regards other studies. There is an academic department in which mathematics, science, psychology, economics, sociology, home economics, Latin, history and teaching are taught. The Siloam School of the Bible forms a distinct department wherein young people, who feel themselves called to Christian service, may find a way to secure the necessary training. No student is graduated from either department who lacks the ability and skill to support himself through some form of industrial activity.

The John Brown student body makes much of its own clothing and practically all of the furniture equipment used in its buildings. It raises most of the food consumed by faculty and students. Being situated in the fruit district of northwest Arkansas there are many products of orchard as well as field that may be preserved in summer for winter use. A "one line" cannery plant, fully equipped in every detail, is operated whenever a surplus of perishable products exists.

President John E. Brown, founder and head of the school, is one of the unique figures in education in this country. He was forced to leave school when 11 years of age. Twenty-odd years ago he worked with pick and shovel in a lime-kiln quarry on the Arkansas-Missouri line. There followed a meteoric development into a platform speaker of forceful power. The school is the result of an effort on Brown's part to make it possible for boys and girls, who find themselves in a situation similar to that of his own youth, to educate themselves. A surprisingly large proportion of these students repay their entire tuition loan within a year or two after graduation.



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Showing the Wonders of Industry to the Girl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cambridge, Mass.

AT THE parents' meeting in the school hall, the telephone company had given a very interesting demonstration of their work in receiving and transmitting messages. In conclusion the manager gave a hearty invitation to parents and pupils to visit the local exchange.

"Oh, mother, I'd like to go. Won't either you or daddy take me there in vacation week?"

This request, which came from a young girl of 13, evidently rather surprised her parents. They looked at each other a moment and then the mother said, "I did not think you would be interested in such things, but I will take you over the telephone exchange the first afternoon of your vacation."

"David and Kenneth went there a few years ago," said the girl, mentioning her older brothers, "but you said I was too young to go then. The boys have been to factories and mills, and they have seen newspapers made, but I have never been to any such places and I should like to go."

This little talk awakened the parents to a realization that they had been needlessly limiting their daughter's opportunities.

Perhaps their feeling is universal, for many parents seem to take it for granted that boys like to "see the wheels go around," but they forget, or do not understand, that the girls might enjoy the same privilege.

Gaining a Well-Rounded View

The modern processes of manufacture, the methods behind the great municipal services, the many forms of work that combine to make our modern houses so comfortable, are a great part of daily living that not only is very interesting to both boys and girls, but should not be ignored. If the modern girl is to have a well-rounded education, if she is to gain a clear view of the modern world she should know something of its processes, in practical as well as in æsthetic things.

Has the daughter of the family ever visited a great mill and watched an article in common use being made step by step? Has she listened to the thunder of the great presses as they pour forth their piles of newspapers? Would it not be a great moment for her to stand before the giant dynamos in a power plant, or to watch the mammoth pumps in the nearest pumping station perform their valuable work for the city with such apparent ease?

Pick up any article that lies nearest your hand and think whether there is not interest, romance, thrill, in the story of its making, or of its use.

Let the girl sit down a moment near you and gaze at the ordinary objects around her. Here is a glass vase, a sheet of paper and a blue jar, all suggesting a visit to a glass factory, a big paper mill or the potter's art. The girl's dress may be made of rayon, the manufacture of which is one of the most fascinating processes of this modern world. With her lunch the girl had a glass of milk and a frosted cookie. Has she ever visited a modern dairy with its registered cows, beautiful prize animals kept in the finest condition by modern methods? Has she seen the modern ways of milking? The cookie may have come from a factory where thousands of older girls and women are employed every day. It would be a lesson outside of school, but a worth-while lesson to trace the making of a frosted cookie.

Where Books Are Made

The girl is picking up a school book. She has studied from it every day for several weeks. Would not her interest in keeping her book clean and in good condition, her respect for all books as treasures, be stimulated by a visit to a large press, where she could for the first time view the careful work that must go into the making of a single book such as she handles daily? She probably has no idea of the various laborious processes, the careful testings and measurements that must be made before the book is finished.

There are endless opportunities at every hand to open the doors of life to the children. The girls should be given them as well as the boys. One girl was quite surprised and interested when she heard that the men who run our elevated trains and street cars must go to a special school for a certain length of time, where they are trained for their duties. She was also amazed to learn that workers in department stores had schooling for their duties. She had thought there was only one kind of school, such as she attended. Her whole outlook and appreciation of life were broadened when she learned of the many different kinds of schools all over the world, and was taken to visit those that were available.

The radio, the telephone, the telegraph, the airplane, are now taken for granted in our daily lives. We accept the wonders of modern life as a matter of course. Yet behind them all are remarkable effort, startling efficiency and magnificent achievement. No child will find life dull or uninteresting, or will become selfishly satisfied with only an abundance of possessions, if the parents wisely show her all aspects of life. The radiocasting station, the switchboard, the reception of telegraph messages on the telautograph, a great airport or an airplane factory must be seen, the numerous processes and changes must be observed, if these daily blessings are to be fully appreciated. Why should any child lack opportunity to be more fully informed about this wonderful modern life?

In almost every town or city there are certain industries within easy traveling distance that will open new worlds to a girl or boy. We sometimes hear it said that our children are apt to be interested only in things that amuse or are of little lasting worth. If this should be so, may it not be because no adult has made the effort to open their eyes to the possibilities around them, to give them the thrill of watching tremendous accomplishment in their own city, almost at their very doorstep?

Parents often allow, and rather expect, the boy to go forth and explore the wonders of daily life. The girl should have this privilege also, for every such experience will broaden and deepen her outlook, will help her to understand better the lives of the people with whom she comes in contact, and leave with her a sense of the romance and adventure that underlies modern life.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

Mothers of College Students Organize

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Eugene, Ore.

PARENTS of university students may sometimes wonder just why they send their sons and daughters on to institutions of higher education, and often they may be at somewhat of a loss for an answer when asked questions about the studies their children are taking. In the State of Oregon, however, the mother and father of a university student now has the means at hand of informing themselves on all angles of education. Not only that, but the mothers have actually organized study groups, which meet regularly for no other purpose than to go over material prepared so that they may have first hand, accurate knowledge of the aims, ideals and plans of the institution.

A complete course of 10 lessons, one for each meeting, has been compiled by staff members of the university, and the Oregon Mothers' Association has had them bound together in book form. Each mother interested now has one of these volumes, and the lessons form the basis for the discussion groups that meet regularly in more than a score of Oregon communities.

The lessons offer quite a thorough university course. Lesson 1 is an explanation of the aims and ideals of the institution, as visioned by Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president. The second lesson deals with personnel work, the third with the lower division organization and the student advisory system, the fourth with honors courses and opportunities for gifted students, the fifth with living conditions, the sixth with personality training, the seventh with training for vocations, the eighth is on research, ninth on adult education, and tenth, the relations of the university and State.

Sets of Questions

Each lesson is supplemented with a set of questions, which in themselves are designed to increase interest in the university and to inspire thoughtful discussion. Other questions may be brought up at the weekly session and members are urged to communicate with the university should they need enlightenment on any phase not made clear in the volume.

The Oregon Mothers Association itself is interesting. It had its origin in "Mothers' Day," which the students started several years ago. They brought their mothers to the campus for a day, showed them about, gave them a glimpse of social life and made them feel much nearer the institution. This aroused first a lively curiosity to know more about the place, then a desire to be of some service to the university and to the boys and girls. An organization was proposed, with a central state group of officers and local groups in each community.

The organization has been in existence for three years, and at the last Mother's Day held recently, the gathering brought together representatives from all parts of the State, who spent much of their time in session. Outstanding women have been selected for state officers, and the local groups are functioning regularly and effectively.

Although the state organization has already aided the university in many ways, the most valuable contribution has been the establishment of a better understanding between the university administration and the parents. Students may now come to the university with a clearer vision of what it will mean to them, since their parents will be able to give them counsel and to point out to them the objectives in higher education. The way of the student is also made easier, since mother and father can sympathize with them when problems confront them.

The objectives of the organization, and of the course of lessons, are perhaps best summed up in the words of President Hall, who writes as part of the first lesson: "I have seen students faced with perplexities write to their parents for advice and direction, and I have seen these same parents, not realizing the tragic need, attempt to answer their children with some meaningless generality or trite moralism which drove the students into their shells and made them feel that they must depend altogether upon their own resources, rather than upon the help and counsel of their homes.

That They May Visualize

"The chief reason we want an organization of mothers, who make regular pilgrimages to the university, is that they may visualize more accurately the lives of the students upon the campus and the nature of their problems, and thus be enabled to give them more vital advice and counsel in their hour of need. The problems which your children face are not simple problems that can be solved with easy-going generalities of a generation ago. They require an intimate understanding of modern social life and knowledge of university traditions and experience, and an understanding of the particular son or daughter that is involved."

In the chapter on personnel work at the university the mother learns that a special bureau has been organized to gain a personal contact with her son or daughter. Here by means of tests some idea of ability and aptitude of every student is formed, and students are free to consult the experts on any vocational or other problems that may arise. After a term or a year in the university, coupled with test results, students can be advised with reasonable certainty whether they have the intellectual talents and interests which would probably make further work in any line worth while. A student's personal desires and tastes are of course given due consideration, but there is a great deal to be gained through this service.

The lesson on living conditions is frank and intimate. The dormitory and the fraternity system used here are fully explained, with advantages and disadvantages of both set forth.

Of special value to parents are the chapters on research, adult education, and the relation of the university to the state. The importance of inspiring students with a zeal for original work, which in turn may prove of great value to the commonwealth; the opportunities that are available for all adults in extension and correspondence courses, and the actual worth of the university, manifested through its contributions of better men and women trained for leadership in life and thought, are all brought out forcefully in these sections.

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It seems particularly appropriate that my automobile should have a name, for it has, through long years of faithful service taken on an individuality which has endeared it to me, and which makes it seem more than a thing of wheel, and gear and spring. Even its rare moments of perversity have their familiar friendliness.

Charlemagne and I have traveled many a mile of wonder and beauty alone. Often there have been beauties have spoken if someone else had which have left me silent—I could not been there, because there were no words that would fit.

There are miles of mountain woods with dashing, falling brooks that are still waiting for one great enough to hint their grandeur with pen. There are twilights and sunrises of glorious mute color. There is the thunder of the sea, which seems in its own vast way to be the best that has ever been said of it. And in awe of all this beauty Charlemagne and I have been silent together.

Very soon after Charlemagne joined me—or should I say after I joined Charlemagne? I noticed a little trait which I consider both unusual and commendable. When we were going down some particular road I noticed that the motor would gradually and almost imperceptibly slacken its speed, not at all abruptly and at first scarcely noticeably, but by little and little until we were finally going at a very moderate pace. From the first I liked this trait in my friend, and I noticed that there were few others that had it, for as we pulled over to the right of the road so that others might pass, nearly all the cars went by with the breathy flight of huge birds, and we felt their hot breath as they passed.

For this habit I owe my worthy inanimate friend a debt, for there are brooks at the bottom of ravines which I should never have seen had we flashed thoughtlessly by, gulping the miles as if the road were an obstacle to be overcome, something to be done with as speedily as possible.

Sometimes we stop entirely and pause for a little beside the road, stand silently together painting for ourselves a panorama of color and beauty which is to stay with us for many a year. Then there are times when we stop to see the wild flowers by the way. It would be a pity not to enjoy them when that is what they are there for. So if we sometimes go a bit slowly along beside one of Nature's flower beds and seem to be loitering in a way quite in contrast to the generally accepted idea of travel, I hope no one will blame us. That is the way we like to go and we are very careful to take only our share of the road so that our fellows of the road who are pursuing speed may have right of way.

Many things lure us. Sometimes it is only a bit of blue sky showing through the trees and reflecting in a woodland pool like a turquoise matrix, or perhaps it is a feathery fan of fern, new and green, with some of the graceful fronds still unfolding like shepherd's crooks. Or maybe it is the flash of the wing of the red-winged blackbird, as he lights on a marshy reed.

Often we stop at a waterfall to hear its song of the deep secret springs on which it feeds, and of the cool mossy rocks which line its banks high up in the mountains under the low-hanging clouds. Or perhaps we only pause to feel its repose in action, so potent to soothe eyes and ears weary of mechanical motion.

I have found that it is usually when I am deeply in thought that this mood falls upon Charlemagne. At these times he ambles along almost at random with very little help from me. I encourage these moods, knowing well that I can trust him. But this is only one of the charming ways of Charlemagne, and though it has been not only a delight, but a great benefit as well, there are others that are equally worthy. Charlemagne is like a good horse in that he follows the will of his rider.

I have noticed that the same country that exhilarates me and makes me long for a pair of swift wings will exhilarate Charlemagne, and we fly together. Given a smooth road, particularly in the early morning with a long unexplored day before us and we are off. I have noticed that at these times I press more firmly that little button which feeds the gasoline to the engine, and I have thought that perhaps I have more to do with it than I admit, just as I notice that the pressure of my foot grows more gentle when Charlemagne wants to linger over something beautiful.

But I am going to give the credit to Charlemagne, for at those times I am not conscious of any definite effort either to control or to release his powers, for fast or slow Charlemagne's moods are always a delight and I like to believe that I leave them unhampered.

Another pleasure that Charlemagne has brought me is that of making little calls on my friends. Before Charlemagne came I was rather prone to delay these visits, these delightful moments when one only looks in to exchange friendly greetings. Perhaps there is a garden where I should linger to see a particularly lovely bed of iris due to blossom, or there might be a huddle of squirming puppies, new and soft and winsome. Or maybe there is a child whose interesting growing up is like the unfolding of a flower, and should be closely watched, and often seen, not to miss the continuity of the growth. Or maybe there is a musician who loves to make glorious music in the candlelight, or perhaps there is a book to be returned and discussed. All these little titbits of companionship go far to enrich living, but without Charlemagne the getting there was too laborious to make them often possible. But now it is no rare thing to see Charlemagne sitting patiently at the door of a friend while I refresh myself with a chosen companion.

Men who know about automobiles in an impersonal, practical, mechanical way have sometimes wisely hinted that it would be to my benefit to let Charlemagne go and to take to myself a newer model and they are undoubtedly right, for of late Charlemagne has been acquiring several inconvenient habits, such as a reluctance to start at the touch of my foot, or a tendency to make an altogether unnecessary amount of noise—mysterious creakings, and groanings, and gratings which are, I am told, little warnings of more serious offense. I know they are right: the time is fully here when the keeping of Charlemagne should be given into the hands of a wiser disciplinarian, and no doubt I shall some day listen to their logic and part with my comrade.

But I wonder if some day, when I am riding in my polished new gray car, traveling smoothly and luxuriously without squeak, or grind, or groan, if, as I travel some highway at the accepted rate of speed, I look to the side of the road and see a shabby little green car, going its meditative way with no pride at all as to being passed, and I know it is Charlemagne, (I could never mistake Charlemagne!) shall I feel a bit of wistful remembrance, thinking of our pleasant days together? E. G.

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Sitka Rain

The rain fell in a gentle, hushed manner that in no way obscured the view of the bay and far wooded hills. Gray gulls on easy wings floated by my window, and against my face drifted the fragrance of wet lilac buds unfolding. Diffused light touched everything with a magical silver quality. The quiet water was silver, as were the clouds reaching fingers of mist into lilac-toned hollows of the mountains. Rocky, spruce-crested islets tangled silver vapor in their treetops. The green that bordered the roadway was beaded with it. . . .

Sitka is listed as one of the rainiest towns in the world, yet no one carries an umbrella. Old-time mariners have written solemnly that the inhabitants are amphibious. But not even the newcomer minds the rain. Its tonic freshness in that dustless land makes every breath a delight. There is something in its quiet falling conducive to day-dreaming and wandering about in the wet woods. . . .

I entered the damp, fragrant forest, and brushed through clumps of wild roses that showered me with raindrops and perfume. I wandered off the trail into clear, mossy places where ground dogwood made its mosaic of flat, white blossoms. I skirted banks of ferns and patches of wild violets hung with crystal drops. Spruce saplings no higher than my head dangled their lettuce-green tassels against my face, and from the wooded mountain side tapering cedars marched down in single file to meet me in drifts of white clover bordering the road. — BARRETT WILLOUGHBY, in "Sitka, Portal to Romance."

Early English Portraiture

WHEN Occleve, the medieval poet, wrote his book, "De regimine Principum," he had somewhat to say about the extravagance of men's dress:

"But this me thinkith an abusioun
To se on walke in gownes of scarlet,
Xii yerdes wyd, with pendent sleves downe
On the grounde, and the furrour therin set
Amountyng unto twenty pounds or bet;
And if he for it payd have, he no good
Hath lefte him where-with for to bye an hood. . . .

In dayes olde, whan smal apparaille
Suffisid unto hy estat or mene,
Was gret housholdes wel stuffid of victaille.
But now housholdes ben ful sclender and lene
For all the good that men may repe or glene
Wasted is in outrageous array,
So that housholdes men nat holde may.

The reference to garments might refer to the standing figure in the print here shown, which is taken from Occleve's book, but it does not. The script under this miniature is more complimental, as it is the dedication to the Prince of Wales (afterward Henry V), who is receiving the book from the kneeling poet.

With a little imagining one may see, in the portrait of Prince Hal, a slight resemblance to the present Prince of Wales. The poet has given himself a fine, sensitive face. He wears "pendent sleves," but not "downe on the grounde." The Prince's robe is blue, lined with ermine; the poet is in a robe of mauve; the cover of the book is vermilion; the background is purple-pink figured in gold, and all surrounded by a delicate border.

The original is a good example of early English portraiture in the style of Henry V's reign. This manuscript volume is in the British Museum.

The Regement of Princes looks better than it reads. It is a long and tedious poem on virtues and vices, in imitation of an older writing. About a third of it, however, is enlivened by a dialogue between the poet and a beggar, reminiscent of old London club and tavern days; also Oldcastle is urged to "rise up a manly knight, out of the slough of heresy"; and there is a modern touch in

"Woman's Superiority,"
If that this come unto the audience
Of women, I am sure I shal be shent [undone]
For that I touch of such obedience
Many a browe shal on me be bent.

Occleve, like his better known contemporary, Lydgate, has an historical, rather than a literary value. We have to thank him, however, for his tributes to Gower and Chaucer—especially to Chaucer, because Occleve has left, on the margin of this same book, what is thought to be the truest portrait of the great poet. And he has left, also, the excellent pen picture of his

Maister deere, & fadir reverent!
Hy Maister Chaucer, flour of eloquence. . . .

Occleve was a Londoner, not at all interested in country life. References to spring and nature are not found in his writings. He was far from a great poet, but he was a wise one—knowing his limitations, he made no effort to write upon subjects of which he knew little. So it is not at all unlikely that this old, old poet, Occleve, with his clean-cut, delicate face, was an earnest, forthright man.

The Prince and the Poet. From a Miniature Painting in Occleve's De Regimine Principum, Early XV Century

The Crowning Gift

I have had courage to accuse;
And a fine wit that could upbraid;
And a nice cunning that could bruise;
And a shrewd wisdom, unafraid
Of what weak mortals fear to lose.

I have had virtue to despise
The sophistry of pious fools;
I have had firmness to chastise;
And intellect to make me rules,
To estimate and exorcise.

I have had knowledge to be true;
My faith could obstacles remove.
But now, by failure taught anew,
I would have courage now to love,
And lay aside the strength I knew.

—GLADYS CROMWELL. "Poems."

The Harp

A silver-toned and most harmonious bridge
Linking the more material tones of earth
With sweeter, golden melodies of heaven
Whence melody supernal has its birth;

Now whispering like wind through tonal pines
Whose own songs breathe communion with the sea,
And now reverberant, as tuned to depths
Of Ocean's rhythmic bass, sonorous—free!

In icy, tinkling drops the frozen rain
Sweeps with staccato touch the high, taut strings,
Yielding its brilliant deluge to the warm
Glissando breezes with their southern wings.

Then down the scale a babbling, silver stream,
By light and shade of artful touch, cascades,
And breaks in foaming glee upon the shoals,
And turns and purls and trills in gay roulades.

But when attuned to airs of minor hue,
The heart throbs of a thousand sons of men
Sing sweet, sad strains of earth-born things anew
And rise, as yearning prayers, to heaven again!

A silver-toned and most harmonious bridge
Linking the more material tones of earth
With subtile golden melodies of heaven,
Where melody supernal has its birth.

FLORENCE A. HOUDELETTE.

"Words, Words, Words!"

When Dr. Johnson was asked accusingly why he defined "pastern" in his Dictionary as "the knee of a horse" he replied, "Ignorance, madam, pure ignorance." After which there was no more to be said; it was the soft answer turning away wrath. But now consider this as a companion in humor, or the lack of it, and laugh: "Oats—a grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." It was very foolish of Becky Sharpe to throw her "Johnson's Dixonary" (so kindly given to her by Miss Jemima Pinkerton) out of the carriage window, for she threw away a most amusing book, though the Doctor would have risen up in wrath to hear you say so. Forgive us, O great Lexicographer! For when all is said, it was a mighty monument of patience and a work of literary excellence, if not exactly a pattern to all good lexicographers ever after. Did not the good ladies of Cranford, and Miss Jenkyns in particular, mold their sentences upon Dr. Johnson? And in consequence utterly reject the Pickwickian language of that frivolous young man, Charles Dickens? He who chose to define "network" as "reticulated or decusated . . . with interstices between the intersections" was bound to win the admiration of Miss Jenkyns.

Words, words, words! Once upon a time there were no dictionaries, for the Romans had not thought of them, and who else would? So the words wandered about looking for a home. Some of them were very difficult words to understand, the kind that are found in old manuscripts, and so one day a genius came along and wrote the meaning above the word in scarlet ink, and that was called a "gloss." Presently when another genius came (unhonored were they both, and unsung) he put them all together at the end and called his list a "glossary."

That was the first of all dictionaries, but there were many older and quainter word-compilers than Dr. Johnson. One book published in 1623 tells you in all solemnity what words are vulgar and what "genteel," as Miss Pinkerton would say. To say "rude" is rude indeed; say instead "agrestical, rusticall, immorigerous." To "weed" a garden is a very common thing to do, but prettily disguised as "sarculate," "diruncinate" or "averuncate" it is quite allowable. After this, who can abuse Dr. Johnson? Better dictionaries such as these than no dictionaries at all, for they provide gayety for a dull day.

La beauté et la sainteté

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE POÈTE anglais Keats écrit:

"'La beauté est vérité, la vérité beauté'—c'est tout
Ce que l'on sait sur terre, tout ce qu'il faut savoir."

Et voici les paroles de David: "Adorez l'Éternel dans la beauté de la sainteté" (I Chroniques 16:29, version anglaise). Au cours des âges, dans les lueurs subites de l'inspiration, les poètes ont atteint des conclusions auxquelles d'autres n'arrivent peut-être qu'après des années d'expérience. Ainsi ceux qui pensent clairement ont vu dès longtemps que la beauté et la vérité sont en corrélation. Cependant, malgré cela, beaucoup de ceux qui aiment la beauté et qui la recherchent ont été conduits dans d'étranges sentiers, pour ne trouver que cendre et poussière où ils attendaient la lumière et le charme. Pourquoi en serait-il ainsi? Parce que leur concept de la beauté était basé sur le sens physique, au lieu d'être fondé sur le sens spirituel. La beauté, pour être durable, doit être basée sur une compréhension de ce qui est inaccessible au déclin et à la désintégration, sur l'Esprit: jusqu'à ce qu'on ait vu cela, le concept mortel de la beauté sera fugitif et peu satisfaisant.

Outre la laideur qui frappe dans le monde, bien des choses manquent de beauté sans qu'on le découvre toujours. Le charme personnel, par exemple, peut couvrir un caractère où la recherche de soi et la cruauté jouent un rôle considérable. Il y a, d'autre part, des caractères si forts et si beaux qu'ils se manifestent et brillent en dépit d'un entourage sordide. Ceux dont la nature est soi-disant délicate sentent peut-être vivement ce qu'un milieu a de défavorable; ils peuvent cependant le supporter avec joie afin d'aider à leurs semblables. N'est-ce point parce qu'ils voient une beauté plus vraie, plus profonde, qui compense pour eux tout désagrément temporaire? Tel était le caractère de John Bunyan: enfermé dans une prison, privé des doux spectacles et des sons de la nature, il produisit une œuvre grande et belle qui bénit encore richement le genre humain.

Dans l'histoire moderne, quelqu'un avait passé par de longues années de maladie. Sûrement, pourrait-on dire, il n'y a rien de salutaire dans cette expérience. Cependant, grâce à la communion avec Dieu, la Vérité, la découverte de la Science Chrétienne fut faite, et le livre de texte écrit; plus que tout autre livre, à part la Bible, il a réconforté, guéri et transformé la vie humaine. Mrs. Eddy est la Découvreuse et la Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, l'auteur du livre de texte de cette Science, *Science et Santé avec le Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*.

Ceux qui étudient la Bible ont toujours trouvé dans ses pages bien des choses qui leur aidaient. L'Ancien Testament rayonne de couleur et de richesse; cependant, pris littéralement, son contenu a semblé affligeant en bien des endroits. Le Nouveau Testament est plein de la tendre beauté du Christ, apportée au monde par Christ-Jésus. Néanmoins, sa portée vraiment pratique a été en grande partie cachée, parce que, nous l'avons cru, "la beauté de la sainteté" dont il montrait l'exemple dépasse ce que nous pouvons atteindre. Mais cette beauté a été rétablie par le livre de texte précité. Trouver que l'homme est en réalité l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu—pourrait-il y avoir meilleure nouvelle? Quelle joie d'apprendre que nos ardents désirs de paix, nos efforts pour l'accomplissement de ce qui est juste, nos aspirations vers la beauté parfaite, n'ont plus besoin d'être frustrés! Beaucoup ont pensé que c'est trop beau pour être vrai; mais les Écritures nous rassurent en disant: "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait et il vit que cela était très bien." Nul ne saurait échapper à une telle logique!

Nous voyons aussi que Christ-Jésus attribuait directement l'accomplissement de son œuvre glorieuse à "mon Père et votre Père." Avec son exemple devant nous, et ayant appris que nous avons reçu non seulement le pouvoir, mais le commandement, de faire de même, pouvons-nous faillir à voir "la beauté de la sainteté," à la désirer et à y atteindre au moins dans une certaine mesure? Au point même où nous sommes, cette "beauté de la sainteté" peut commencer son œuvre transformatrice. Si l'on a cru à tort que la conservation de soi-même à tout prix est l'attitude juste, on peut commencer à apprendre ce qu'entendait Christ-Jésus lorsqu'il disait: "Celui qui aura perdu sa vie à cause de moi, la sauvera." On verra dès lors que rien ne peut se perdre, hormis de fausses croyances matérielles touchant la vie et la substance. Celui qui a été facilement troublé par la laideur apprendra à regarder au delà des formes tourmentées de la matière, vers les réalités spirituelles comme elles existent dans l'Entendement divin. Qui ne s'est trouvé une fois ou l'autre dans un milieu apparemment insupportable, pour constater que cet entourage était soudain transformé par l'acte bienveillant, désintéressé de quelqu'un dont le mobile était "la beauté de la sainteté"?

Bien que nous puissions être reconnaissants pour toutes les choses, même les moindres, qui contribuent au bien-être du genre humain, sûrement aucun art ne vaut celui qui consiste à exprimer Dieu, le bien; aucune jouissance purement esthétique ne saurait égaler l'appréciation des grâces de l'Esprit, qui brillent à travers "ceux qui ont le cœur pur," ceux qui voient Dieu. Donc, si humblement que ce soit, nous pouvons tous demeurer consciemment avec "la beauté de la sainteté," et les choses qui peut-être auparavant étaient pour nous insignifiantes prendront à cette clarté un lustre nouveau. Nous verrons alors la justesse des paroles de Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 516): "L'Amour, exhalant l'altruisme, inonde tout de beauté et de lumière."

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Beauty and Holiness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE poet Keats has written,

"'Beauty is truth, truth beauty'—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."

And David's words are, "Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." Through the ages, in flashes of inspiration, poets have reached conclusions which others may come to only after years of experience. Thus by clear thinkers beauty and truth have long been seen to be correlated. Yet, in spite of this, many lovers of beauty have been led along strange paths in their pursuit of it, only to find dust and ashes where they had expected light and loveliness. Why should this be so? Because their concept of beauty was based on physical sense, instead of on spiritual sense. Until it is seen that, to be enduring, beauty must be based upon an understanding of that which is impervious to decay and dissolution, upon Spirit, the mortal concept of beauty will be evanescent and unsatisfying.

Aside from the more obvious ugliness in the world, much is unlovely which is not always discovered to be so. Personal charm, for instance, may cover a character in which self-seeking and cruelty play a considerable part. On the other hand, there are characters of such strength and beauty that they shine forth in spite of wretched surroundings. Those having a so-called sensitive nature may keenly feel an uncongenial environment; yet they may gladly endure it for the sake of helping their fellow men. Is not this because they see a truer, profounder beauty, which compensates them for any temporary discomfort? Of such a character was John Bunyan, who, while shut up in prison, deprived of the sweet sights and sounds of nature, produced a work of great beauty which is still richly blessing mankind.

In modern history there was one who had experienced long years of invalidism. Surely, one might say, there was nothing helpful in this experience. And yet, through communion with God, Truth, the discovery of Christian Science was made and there was written the Christian Science textbook, which, more than any other book except the Bible, has comforted, healed, and transformed human life. Mrs. Eddy is the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and the author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Students of the Bible have always found in its pages much that is helpful. The Old Testament glows with color and richness; and yet, taken literally, much in it has seemed to be distressing. The New Testament is permeated with the tender beauty of the Christ, brought to the world by Christ Jesus. Yet its more practical import has been largely hidden because, as we have believed, "the beauty of holiness" which he exemplified is beyond our power to attain. But this beauty has been restored through the above-mentioned textbook. To find that man is in reality the image and likeness of God—what could be better news than that? What joy to learn that our yearnings for peace, our efforts for righteous achievement, our longings for the perfection of beauty, need no longer be frustrated! Many have thought this too good to be true; but the Scriptures reassure us that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Here is logic which cannot be escaped!

We also see that Christ Jesus directly attributed the accomplishment of his glorious work to "my Father, and your Father." With his example before us, and having learned that we are not only empowered, but commanded, to do likewise, can we fail to see "the beauty of holiness," to desire it, and at least in some measure to attain it? Right where we are, this "beauty of holiness" may begin its transforming work. If one has mistakenly believed that self-preservation at all costs is the right attitude, he can commence to learn what Christ Jesus meant when he said, "Whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it." He will then see that nothing can be lost except false material beliefs about life and substance. If one has been easily disturbed by ugliness, he will learn to look beyond the distorted forms of matter to spiritual realities, as they exist in the divine Mind. Who has not at some time been in seemingly unbearable surroundings, and found them suddenly transformed by the kindly, self-forgetting act of someone who was actuated by "the beauty of holiness"?

While we may be grateful for every least thing that contributes to the well-being of mankind, surely there is no art equal to that of expressing God, good; and no merely æsthetic enjoyment can equal an appreciation of the graces of Spirit, which shine through "the pure in heart," wno "see God." However humbly, then, all may dwell consciously with "the beauty of holiness"; and things which perhaps did not mean very much to us before, will in its glow take on an added lustre. We shall then see the soundness of Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 516), "Love, redolent with unselfishness, bathes all in beauty and light."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Deeside

I went on beside the Dee, for this road is like a promenade beside the river. . . . Over the trees on the right of the road fluttered the Royal Standard from a turret of Balmoral. This baronial castle of white Crathie granite lies at the foot of Craig Gowan beside a bend of the Dee. . . .

And among the delights of this road from Bræmar are the little pine woods beyond the boundary wall. They are dappled with sunlight and carpeted with the softest fern. . . . In little clearings among the pungent pine-trees were blue harebells and yellow buttercups; in the darkest part of the wood were alluring toad-stools painted pink and scarlet. Through the tall stems of the pines I could see the great mountains on the opposite bank of the river towering to the clouds in a haze of mauve and purple. There is in Scottish landscape, even in lyrical woodlands, something which is most dramatic and definite. A wood is much the same the world over. I know woods in Italy which might be in Sussex. But the Scotchness of these little brakes beside the road along Deeside is such that I feel that the pine-trees rule them. It is when they sigh. If a man were taken up blindfolded and shot from the other end of the world to open his eyes on Deeside, he would say at once: "I am in Scotland!"—H. V. MORTON, in "In Search of Scotland."

Wolf Creek Pass, Colorado

Evening falls with soft sounds
And colorings in these mountains—
A gentle breeze is making its rounds,
Low, tender whisperings go
Through the evergreens,
Whose discarded branches have made the glow
For my fire—the trees know
All the secrets of the wild and the happy places
Where the wind careens!

I hear a slight stir
Somewhere near, then a sudden whir,
And glimpse the bright flash of wings,
And two gay birds getting home late
Are off and away, the lovely things!

From the tiny village below
Comes an occasional humming, to and fro
It is carried and echoed,
Voices, softened by distance, grow
Into a melodious murmur;
There is the bark of a dog, and a shrill
Whistle calling it to heel;

The wistful song of the whippoorwill,
The plaintive bleat of sheep
On the rocky, mile-high hill,
And the faint tinkle of a bell, all steal
Up the narrow, winding trail;

Venturesome stars and a young moon peep
Out above a waving scarf of purple clouds,
While over all the stately mountains keep
Watch silently, wrapt
In their own magnificence and solitude.

PETER A. LEA.

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Carillons of Bluebells Lovely Among Flowers of High Summer

By ELIAS NELSON

OF ALL flowers provided for our enjoyment, none have, perhaps, reached greater perfection than the bellflowers. Although long grown in gardens, they seem wildlings still, for their peculiar grace and beauty remind us of the mountain sides and Alpine meadows from which we have brought them. Such unusual character do they possess that the florist has had little occasion to improve them. Only to a slight degree has the height of the plants, the size of the flowers and the freedom of bloom been increased; and such changes are the exception rather than the rule. Efforts to double them have not given happy results or met with the approval of flower lovers who prefer the charming simple forms found in nature's haunts.

Some flowers grace the garden in spring and some in fall, but the campanulas are the flowers of high summer when few perrenials bloom, hence they are especially welcome and no garden should be without some member of this group. The genus Campanula embraces scores of species possessing garden merit. Tall sorts may adorn the perennial border and many dainty little bellflowers may be selected for the rockery. Several live only two years. Even a few annuals are known, but they are rarely grown.

In no other group are there as many subjects with true bell-shaped flowers as in this genus. Variations presented by the group are urn-shaped, tubular, saucer-shaped and even wheel-shaped flowers. Blue is the prevailing color, but white varieties are known of nearly all the common sorts and various tones of purple and mauve are common.

So extremely varied is the genus Campanula that 300 species are found in the world and many of them are cultivated. The gardener, therefore, who undertakes to know them would have new acquaintances to make for many years, and, if he would know them intimately, he could spend a lifetime learning their traits.

Moisture and Partial Shade

Most bellflowers in their native home grow in partial shade, or, if in full sun, choose ground with a continuous supply of moisture. Often they are wedged between rocks where the roots extend into deep, moist soil. In the garden they do well in full sun, if given an abundance of moisture and good drainage, but partial shade or a north slope without shade suits them. In the rockery they should be placed where the roots may run under rocks into cool soil. The bellflowers are moisture-loving plants, and the sorts are rare that thrive under conditions of scanty moisture.

If one would grow bellflowers to perfection, a rich soil should be provided, and their full beauty will not be realized by the gardener without it. This is true not only of the tall garden sorts, but also the dwarf subjects of the rockery, hence the gardener should mix leaf mold and well-rotted manure in moderate amounts into the soil. In the rockery the little bellflowers will be grateful for sand and rubble or crushed limestone mixed with humus material and loam.

The bellflowers with rare exceptions come readily from seed. Planted in early spring, they grow into plants that will bloom the next year, while some rockery campanulas, such as pusilla, if planted in March or April indoors and later set in the garden, will bloom the same season. Some which produce shoots at the surface of the ground may be increased by cuttings taken when growth starts in spring or they may be divided at that season of the year. Division in the fall is not advisable.

Especially desirable is the peach bell, which carries clear blue bells on stems of two feet. This blooms many weeks, and, if the spent flowers are removed, fresh buds will continue to appear on the same stems. The variety grandiflora is an improved form growing to a greater height and bearing larger flowers.

The chimney bell is among the tallest of the campanulas, as it often attains a height of five feet. Starry flowers are set on rocket-like stems and they remain a long time. Like the peach bell, this is not long lived, hence should be renewed from seed every two years or in mild climates every third year.

Choose Ye

Campanula latifolia blooms over a long period, putting out drooping bells of large size in satiny lilac or purplish colors. Its variety macrantha, which grows to a height of three feet, is the form usually cultivated, although by some gardeners not regarded as superior to the species. It has bells two inches long, borne singly in short, leafy racemes. Another desirable species is lactiflora, which carries open, bell-shaped or saucer-shaped flowers an inch long in panicles terminating the stems. The flowers vary from white to pale blue. The height of the plant is two to four feet.

The Coventry bell hangs out nodding light purple flowers in loose panicles on stems of two to three feet. This is a leafy plant with hairy foliage. Being a vigorous grower and spreading by underground rootstalks, it should be planted where it will not encroach upon other plants. Similar as regards the habit of spreading is campanula glomerata. In this the flowers are closely crowded in clusters at the end of the main stem and erect side branches. The color is blue.

Rather usual in its markings is campanula nobilis, which is also known as punctata. Nodding bells, two inches long, are borne on stems of 18 to 30 inches. These are white or clear, light blue and dotted within with chocolate spots. Most bellflowers are blue or purple, but in campanula alliariaefolia we have white, nodding flowers on stems attaining a height of two feet or less.

Not only in the perennial border but also in the rockery may campanulas be enjoyed. They may furnish color and charm to the rock garden in summer and fall when most other plants are past their flowering stage. Scores of low species are known and among these the devotee to rock gardening will find many delightful subjects.

English Harebell

Much sentiment is woven around the English harebell or bluebells of Scotland. The latter name implies that the plant is a denizen of England and Scotland, which is true, yet many countries may claim it, for its range extends around the globe in the north temperate zone. It is found from the Atlantic to the Pacific in this country. Round leaves are at the crown, but the stems and the other leaves are grasslike. The slender stems bear nodding bells from June to September. The blue form is the more desirable.

The Carpathian harebell is a fine rockery plant. Widely open bells, looking upward, are carried on stems of seven to nine inches from midsummer to September. There are both blue and white forms. Turbinata is a variety of the Carpathian harebell, which makes close mats and bears larger, more deeply bell-shaped blue flowers. Other desirable rockery species of campanula are:

Campanula Barbata—Six to nine inches, profusely blooming, silvery blue, nodding bells borne in loose racemes in June and July; especially beautiful and desirable.

C. Pusilla, Fairy Thimble—Also known as caespitosa, tufted, three to six inches, blue or white; June to August.

C. Murais—Six to 10 inches, ivy leaved, lavender blue; June to August.

C. Garganica—Three to four inches, ivy leaved, light to dark blue, star-shaped flowers with white center; also a white variety; June to September.

C. Raineri—Mats of gray foliage, lavender blue flowers as large as those of the Carpathian harebell; borne single just above the mats.

C. Standsfieldii—Two inches, purple bells.

C. Lauril—Like rotundifolia, but more spreading and floriferous; May to July.

A. Elliott

Three of the Famous and Colorful Gardens on the Lower Tip of Africa. Upper Left: Laurensford, Somerset West, a View From the Lawn in Front of the Stoep, With the Hottentot Hollands Mountains Beyond. Right: Chilterus, Wynberg. Lower: Venerable Camphor Trees on Vergelegen, Somerset West.

Well-Chosen Objects for Garden Emphasis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

A GARDEN may be considered as an outdoor room, particularly one that is enclosed by a wall, fence, or hedge. Where there is a sun porch or veranda at one side of the house, which is level with the lawn, there is a gradual transition from the house and from the veranda with its colorful wicker furniture to the garden itself.

To relieve the effect of shades of green and the riot of color in flowers, or to enhance their effect, as the case may be, pergolas, trellis-work, fountains, etc., play their part.

An attractive wall fountain is that of a conventional lion head, which may be purchased and installed at very moderate cost. Urns offer a wide variety in size, shape, color and price, and if chosen with care for the location in which they are to be placed, add great dignity and charm to a garden. Jardinieres are widely used in European gardens, and look most attractive when placed on suitable pedestals.

Sundials and Globes

Sundials either set into the wall of the house, a boundary wall, or else let into a flagged walk, or standing alone on a pedestal are always of interest. Some of them bear quaint and charming mottoes. A sundial over which a vine is creeping gives just the right touch of romantic antiquity to a wall.

Crystal gazing globes on pedestals are a feature of some gardens, occupying as they do a strategic, commanding position. Gazing into their mirrored surface one may see the whole garden reflected.

Small lifelike animals of terra cotta known as Normandy animals are a very popular feature in some gardens. They are usually made in imitation of birds, rabbits, cats and dogs. The birds placed on the coping or roof of an old barn look very realistic and quaint. An imitation white rabbit looks quite natural if placed so that its body is showing through tall grass, or even standing up in a clump of low, herbaceous perennials.

Furniture That Is Suitable

Iron or rustic furniture, tables, chairs and benches are decidedly useful, especially when one enjoys a meal in the garden, and if placed in the right setting, and perhaps under or near a huge colorful umbrella, look most inviting.

Garden furnishing is becoming more and more popular, as the public is realizing that a garden is a place in which to sit or lie in restful repose, and into which the care and bustle of the outside world does not penetrate.

Furnishing a garden requires as much care and forethought as furnishing a room. Above all, it should not be overcrowded so as to look like either an exhibition or an outdoor salesroom. A very few things selected with good taste and properly placed will add greatly to the enjoyment and attractiveness of any garden.

C. F. GREEVES-CARPENTER.

Famous South African Gardens

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cape Town, S. Af.

CAPE TOWN'S first garden dates back to 1652. It was laid out by Jan van Riebeeck, who was sent out by the Dutch East India Company to the Kaap de Goede Hoop to plant a kitchen garden for the purpose of supplying vegetables to the passing ships.

Then in 1679 came Commander Simon van der Stel, who so successfully improved and extended this vegetable garden that, 20 years later, according to Dr. Theal, "Visitors who had seen the celebrated gardens in Europe and India were agreed that nowhere in the world was so great a variety of trees and shrubs, of vegetables and flowers to be met together."

Part of this original garden now forms the Public Gardens of the city, which contain a wealth of noble trees and shrubs. One of their chief glories are magnificent magnolia trees, bearing hundreds of large creamy blossoms, generously scenting the air with their delicious perfume.

From those far-sighted and enthusiastic gardeners, Jan van Riebeeck and the Governors, Simon and Willem Adriaan van der Stel, Cape Town and the surrounding districts have inherited a rich legacy of magnificent avenues of oaks and other trees, as well as wonderful gardens.

The glorious garden at Bishopscourt was originally a van Riebeeck garden. "Vergelegen" at Somerset West was the home of Willem Adriaan van der Stel. Here he laid out an octagonal garden and divided it across the center with camphor trees, Laurus nobilis. These giants are now more than 225 years old. They give plenteously of grateful shade and beauty, and their fluttering, pointed, glossy leaves are pleasantly aromatic.

Mountains Beyond

"Lourensford" is part of the original estate of Willem Adriaan van der Stel, and contains beautiful avenues of oaks which he planted. But the garden was laid out from the bare veld by the present owner. The view of it shown on this page is taken from the lawn in front of the stoep, and shows the beautiful Hottentot Hollands mountains in the background. Flagged paths lead past the sundial to the summerhouse. Pergolas bearing their lovely burden of wistaria, roses, bougainvillea and clematis, are flanked by a profusion of multicolored flowers. Zinnias, antirrhinums, huge hollyhocks standing like sentinels, cannas in flame, red, pink, and yellow garb; fuchsias, sweet-scented phlox, asters and dahlias, all seem to be listening happily to the sound of rippling water, for the Lougrens River, which runs through the estate, has been diverted into many useful channels.

Lovely wide borders of turquoise blue hydrangeas follow the course of small canals which run round this portion of the garden, and then scatter themselves in profusion under the trees. Small pebble bridges stand astride streams flowing softly through ferny bowers, and jackarandas, flowering gums and weeping willows whisper in answer to the rustle of the Cape poplars on the other side of the river.

This Is Africa

Zebras, deer and ostriches in the park remind one that this is Africa. The garden at "Chilterns," Wynberg, also shown, with its lily pond just below the trellised stoep, is another famous and beautiful place. In the picture is glimpsed a bit of the Leucadendron argenteum or silver tree of Table Mountain. These lovely trees do not take kindly to gardens, but flourish on the slopes of the mountain just behind. With a breeze blowing through them and turning their shimmering leaves to catch the sunshine, they stand out in glistening contrast to the dark pines which surround them.

Cape gardens are masses of color. They reflect the blue of sea and sky in delphiniums, hydrangeas, plumbago nepenthe, morning glory, water lilies, agapanthus and lobelia, and hedges are made of the pale blue plumbago capensis. Camellia trees, laden with white, pink, and red blossoms, purple and red bougainvillea, scarlet and pink hibiscus, scarlet pomegranate, roses in great variety, pink and white oleanders, scarlet, pink, and white gums, flowering as luxuriantly as in their native land, are common to most Cape gardens. H. H.

Keeps Us Busy!

Seeds of many perennials are best planted as soon as they ripen. Delphiniums are one or this class. Sow them in a sheltered frame where moisture conditions are under control, and transplant as soon as they have made three or four true leaves.

Orders for bulbs for fall planting should be made out and sent away now if they were not taken care of in June. Late ordering is pretty sure to leave you disappointed in some of the rarer kinds.

A number of lilies, notably the Madonna and Nankeen, are quite easily propagated by bulblets which form on the flowering stems under certain conditions. Jerk the stems out of the bulbs as soon as the flowers fade and bury them in dry sand. In a month and a half or two months bulblets will form on the stems, which should be removed and planted out. This is a quick way to multiply one's stock of the much-wanted Madonna lily.

Geraniums, foliage plants, etc., intended for the winter window garden may be started from cuttings now. Root cuttings in sand and then pot them up in small pots of good soil, shifting from time to time as they become root bound.

Dahlias should begin to receive their training this month. If large flowers are wanted, pinch out all laterals, leaving only the terminal buds. The plants should be staked and tied before they become topheavy and are split by strong winds and rain.

Oriental poppies should be handled this month while they are dormant. Clumps may be divided, or if rapid multiplication is needed, they may be propagated by means of root-cuttings. Cut the roots in two or three-inch lengths, plant them crown end up about an inch deep in a lean sand, and keep the soil moist until top-growth starts.

Success With Dahlias

By C. W. WOOD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUCH of the success or failure in dahlia culture rests upon their after-care rather than in their planting. To be sure, a large amount of the difficulties encountered in bringing the modern dahlia to a perfect flowering stage may be at least partially overcome by selecting the right kind of soil, the correct exposure and by proper planting, yet most gardeners must use the soil, space and other factors at hand rather than prepare the conditions which have been found ideal for this plant. Let no one be discouraged because he cannot duplicate ideal conditions. The dahlia will give a very good account of itself in any situation where it can have sunshine, a fair degree of fertility, and plenty of moisture during the blooming period.

There is a great diversity of opinion among the best gardeners as to the proper time to plant dahlias, some holding to early planting, while others claim late planting gives much better results. It is to be suspected in such a controversy that both claimants are right to a degree, and that the amateur may expect good results from both plans. Probably a better procedure would be to start planting about the time all danger of heavy frosts is passed and continue into July. By following this plan the best parts of both systems may be enjoyed.

No matter how artistically it may be done, the use of stakes, wires, strings and other forms of support are nearly always a nuisance. And in the case of dahlias, they are rarely necessary. A better plan, according to the experience of many expert gardeners, is to so train the plant that it will not need artificial supports. A good way to accomplish this is as follows: Plant the roots about three inches deep with the eyes as near the bottom as possible, which gives three or more inches of soil to support the plant; when the shoots come through the ground, remove all but the strongest one; pinch out the center bud of the remaining stalk as soon as it has developed two or three pairs of leaves. This stops further extension of the main stalk and induces branching below the surface of the soil, thus giving additional support to the plant.

Fair-Sized Blossoms

Such a method of growing should remove all necessity of staking the plant against wind and rain, a part of ordinary dahlia culture that has kept many a gardener from growing the plant. By this system of culture, it is possible to grow flowers on 15- to 24-inch stems and on plants requiring no support and which seldom develop split stems.

The foregoing method produces the maximum number of fair-sized blossoms at the minimum expenditure of effort. To secure extra large flowers for exhibition or other special purposes, thinning and disbudding are necessary. This is especially true with the fancy and show types, which have the habit of blossoming too freely to produce flowers of extra large size. In working for blossoms of extraordinary size the plant is sometimes kept pruned to a single stem, as is done by the florist in the case of indoor chrysanthemums. This is, however, rarely to be recommended, as the practice takes more time than the results justify. The usual procedure is to leave the center bud together with about six side branches, taking all secondary shoots from the side branches as fast as they appear. This latter may be modified by allowing a few to remain near the terminal bud to prolong the flowering period after the exhibition blossoms have been cut. This method of growing large flowers is usually practiced on the ball-shaped types, such as the show and fancy varieties, but gives equally good results with the peony flowered, decorative and cactus varieties. It should be noted, though, in passing that the nodding habit of many cactus varieties, whereby the flower hangs downward instead of the usual upright posture, is accentuated as the flowers increase in size.

Whether or Not

To water dahlias or not to water them is often a perplexing question with amateur gardeners. And there can be no hard and fast rule set down which will apply to all cases in all parts of the country. If water must be given, do a thorough job of it and space the applications a week or ten days apart, rather than to irrigate a little and often. Generally speaking, thorough and frequent cultivation will be of more benefit than watering. Thorough and deep stirring of the soil at intervals of a few days until the plants start to show buds will do more to produce a sturdy, healthy plant ready to produce a maximum number of flowers than will all the artificial watering you can do. After buds start to develop the cultivation should continue, but should not go deeper than two or three inches, preferably the former.

It is obviously impossible to mention even a small part of the really good dahlia varieties. There are upward of 4000 varieties, possibly more, on the American market, only a very small portion of which are really outstanding kinds. And an even smaller number are good in all kinds of soil and under the widely varying conditions to be found throughout the entire country. Probably the best way to secure varieties suited to your local conditions is to try the highly recommended kinds, discarding the poor doers and retaining the satisfying growers.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

The Unique Wall Paintings of an Artist Owner

By BEATRICE B. RUYL

MOST people have a chance to paint and paper before they move into a new, or a new-old, house. And all they have to do thereafter is to live in it. Somehow it always struck me it would be fun to move in and then do all the papering and painting the character of the house required, as revealed by intimate acquaintance. Surely it has its advantages, one of them being the thrill of making the house more completely our own, to the end that being "at home" becomes significant in the deepest sense of the word.

The house we bought was two and one-half storied, New England type, built about 1790, with hood across the front door in center and two windows on either side. It had suffered much in being kept up to standard in each changing notion of house architecture, before we restored it to its original dignity.

Happily, a tall hedge gave privacy from the street and when the door was open a charming vista appeared through the long hall and porch into the flower garden beyond. Large as the house was, it did not seem to shut out completely the "great out of doors." We were always conscious of beautiful surrounding trees and shrubs, which may have had something to do with our scheme of decoration.

Details of the Scheme

The hall divided the house in halves, while many doors broke the wall space of the hall. Four of its large panels we decorated with maps, drawn freehand with Prussian blue and a creamy yellow painted plaster. The green land was shaded down to rivers and sea, while bright yellow and red outlined the buildings, the ships and the people.

One panel showed a map of the town, with its streets, its water and its boundaries. Another depicted a near-by harbor with its variegated islands and shore dotted over with craft of sail, steam and motor. The third portrayed the State, its thoroughfares, city sites and mountains. Western progress was outlined in the fourth; toward and in North and South America, from the horsemen to the masters of ships, the routes of Columbus, Cabot, Hudson and Magellan, and the trails of the colonists overland to the Pacific. In making four panels in decorative manner, we learned quite a bit of the technique of painting on plaster, to say nothing of incidental history.

We needed the room on the right of the entrance done in a damask paper for a family sitting or living room, but the one on the left we wanted to make formal, having been inspired by the lovely robin's-egg blue or green room of the American Wing in the Metropolitan Museum in New York City.

In Place of "Oatmeal" Paper

For a long time we had looked at our own room, considering proportions and color schemes, before we were aware that it had ugly chocolate oatmeal wall paper on it. When this was removed we found the plaster was in good condition and the room surprisingly lighter.

Our first idea was given up, that of copying Chinese tree, flower and bird motives in the museum, joining the sections on the walls as gold tea-box paper had been used by our forbears of the sailing days. It seemed more delightful to paint right on the plaster. And so it came about, after giving walls, ceiling and woodwork a coat or two of flat white paint, we brought the garden inside, to blossom on the walls all winter.

Scilla, crocus, grape hyacinth push their little heads up from the baseboard. Narcissus, iris, columbine, bleeding heart blossom above them. The taller phlox, delphinium, lupin, Canterbury bells range above, while hollyhock and foxglove bring the decoration up to the level of the eye.

Fruit trees seemed to be the logical space fillers above the flowers to the ceiling. We tried long to figure a way in which we could use the town and its beautiful trees and houses to finish the upper space. At last we did this, by painting the houses small, as if farther away than the flowers, then one got the impression of being in the midst of our garden and looking out over the tops of the flowers into the streets of the town.

Scenes From the Home Town

Over the mantelpiece we painted our own house under its sheltering elms. Higher up, smaller and separated by trees, we placed historic colonial and interesting fairly modern structures in the town. The civic, educational and religious center was suggested by the town offices building, the famous school founded in 1781, the old meeting house, whose services had been held continuously since 1674. Actually they were near each other on the same street.

In one corner of the room we drew the yacht club, in the opposite corner the country club. The historic old tavern, with its swinging sign, a fine church, the amusing quarters of the Players Club—these filled another wall. A Georgian structure, used as a community center, and a movie house gave dignity to another wall, while the federal mansions and earlier colonial houses filled the others.

Present-Day Progress Portrayed

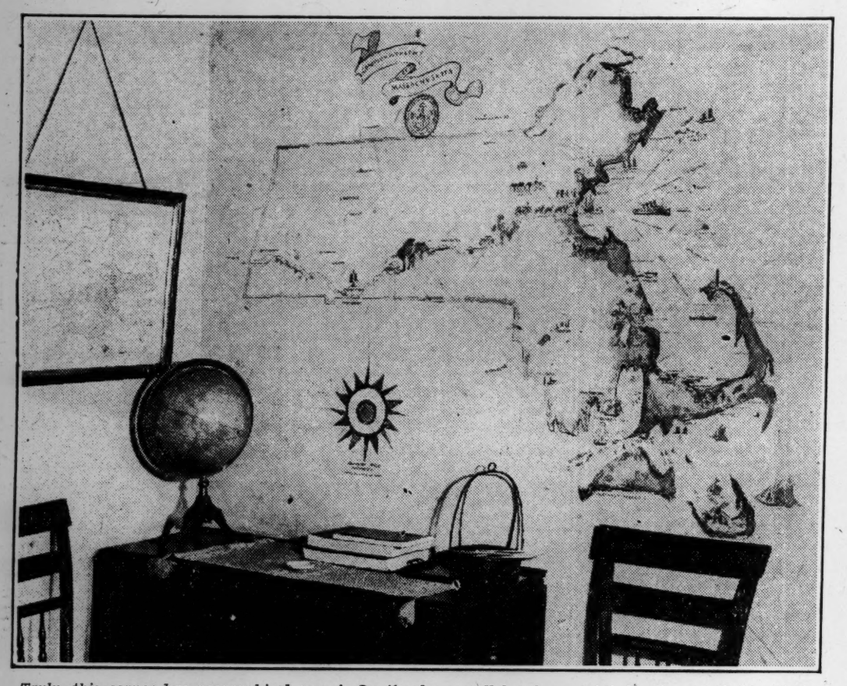
When we began it seemed logical to paint "one-hoss shays," stagecoaches, postilion and side-seated ladies on horseback, but if it was to be a record of these days, automobiles, airplanes, fire engines and speedboats should be seen in their elements. Then the eagle eye of some research student of the future might deduce the exact date of the painting by the short-skirted women and the designs of the year model in motorcars.

It is a room which probably will never be finished, occasionally some new bud lifting its head among the flowers, some new bird of earth or sky appearing among the town houses or trees.

In the beginning, when we were a little doubtful of our venture, some friends asked in awed tones, "But supposing you don't like it, or you have ruined your walls?" We found time to answer between brush strokes, "One can always take a whitewash brush and paint it all out."

Drawing by Luis Ruyl

Quite original in conception is this wall decoration of an old house in Hingham, Mass. It gives the effect of an outlook in which tree-shaded homes of 150 years ago are seen across fields which are partially screened by the foxglove, hollyhock, and Canterbury bells of the close foreground



Truly, this corner has geographical aspect. On the large wall has been painted a free rendering of the map of Massachusetts. In harmony with this is the old engraving showing a plan of the City of Boston, while on the table stands an early nineteenth-century globe

The Vital Factor of Textures

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

INTERIOR decorators are paying more conscious attention than ever before to textures. Indeed, it may almost be said that at no time heretofore have textures been used in the sense that they are employed at present—like pigments, that is, to "paint" a wall, a cabinet, a bedstead or screen, or whatever it may be. An indication of our neglect of them lies in the paucity of our vocabulary when we try to describe them. Beyond "rough," and "smooth," "velvety," and "silky," we possess for them few descriptive terms. Imagine having for colors only the words, "dark," "light," "pure," "mixed"!

The idea in working with textures is usually to get contrasts, though every room is its own problem and sometimes one will call for close harmonies. For instance, with the tubular metal furniture popular for certain rooms, some decorators are insistent on the use of shiny textiles. Glass is employed with them for table tops as well as for mirrors and shelves. Thus is heightened without contrasts the brilliance and brittleness of such apartments.

A more generally agreeable and interesting manner of emphasizing the basic texture of a room, however, is to bring out by contrasts its essential character. A room done entirely in green is apparently less green than is one whose greens are emphasized by scarlet, or turquoise, or purple touches. Similarly, a polished surface becomes brighter against one which is furrowed, and a scratchy ornament assumes interest when it is laid on a lustrous background.

An Example to the Point

Let us take a dining room and develop, by texture contrasts, its essentially reflective quality. Its walls, we shall say, are smoothly painted. The sideboard, table and chair are of polished mahogany. A mirror hangs over the sideboard. Here is a room which, whatever other beauty it may possess, is without texture interest. It just shines. But let us put against one of the smooth walls a screen painted a flat black or some good color and decorated with bands or designs cut from ordinary sandpaper, and see how the vision is arrested. A heavy jute rug in thick blocks of black and white will articulate the room still further; wall baskets for vines, or purely for ornament, will make the walls positively exciting. Monks' cloth side draperies at the windows may add the final touch of exposition to the burnished wood and gleaming glass which thus shine through, dominant.

On the other hand, it is interesting to plan smooth accents for a living room done in rough plaster. This wall treatment suggests, of course, the Spanish styles and by following through this Spanish idea one may gain many fine effects. Whether or not the Spaniards were consciously working with texture contrasts, art history seems not to relate, but they used with such walls what we may most wisely use, clear glass vessels of many forms, lustered dishes, tiles, brass, copper and other polished metals.

Contrasts to Be Cautiously Placed

Skill is, of course, required in placing these ornaments, for they must be balanced against one another and always so placed as to enhance—not deny or confuse—the prevailing rough surface of the apartment. The roughness must remain basic and the decoration act as accent and emphasis. It is usually better to group the objects of contrasting texture into "spots" here and there, each spot being well balanced against the others. If the ornaments are too dispersed, they fail to assert their purpose. Intention should be conspicuous.

Even children receive pleasure from the mere sight of contrasted textures. Try in the nursery varying the gloss of easily washed wall and floor coverings with prickly plants, rough sturdy linens and rugged pottery, and see how young eyes become interested in the domain.

It is in a world of light and shadow, of color antitheses, and of texture contrasts that we undergo our æsthetic adventures.

May We Assist You Still More?

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ONE of the very pleasant things about the work of conducting this page is, the considerable number of letters which are received from readers. Usually they ask for advice or information concerning some topic suggested by the contents of these columns. While equal space is now given to interior decoration and antiques, most of the correspondence is on the latter subject. Perhaps this is explained by the fact that when the department was started about four years ago interior decoration was not considered at all on this page.

Probably those who are interested in making their rooms as attractive as they can, far outnumber the readers who are especially interested in antiques. We would like to have all those who have problems in interior decoration feel free to write us for assistance whenever they care to. Problems which seem quite puzzling to those who have not studied the subject are often simple to those on our staff who are experienced in meeting such situations.

It is possible the term "interior decoration" is associated by many people with nothing but pretentious and expensive furnishings. It may be thought that very simple homes, in which close economy is practiced in all directions, have no reason to concern themselves with this topic. Such an opinion should not be entertained, for every home, no matter how simple or how isolated, becomes most attractive to its occupants when furnished in the best taste. That means having the proper objects in sort and quantity, arranged in most pleasing and convenient manner; also the use of most suitable colors and materials on the walls, floors, and furniture coverings.

Some people seem to have a fine intuition which helps them accomplish these ends with the minimum of thought. Others may be baffled by similar situations and could be helped easily by a little guidance from one who understands their needs. It is hoped no reader will hesitate to write us just as freely in connection with this subject as they are now doing in the matter of antiques.

Selling Your Antiques

Nearly three years ago a short item appeared on this page under the heading "Do you want to sell?" At that time we gave several suggestions which it may be well to repeat.

It is quite impossible for us to aid our readers as we would like to do in this direction. We have no special knowledge of the most likely buyers of antiques in Ohio or in Florida or in California, in Texas, or elsewhere. The best we can do in advising is to suggest general lines of action that may be followed in any part of the country.

Some correspondents state that they do not wish to sell to dealers. This seems an unwarranted prejudice, for it is our observation that amateur collectors are quite as apt to pay as little as possible.

If the seller does not know what prices to ask, he should try to secure numerous offers. If dealers or collectors in his vicinity are known, they can be called in to examine and bid. Getting offers from three or four people allows the seller to form some notion of the actual value of the article in the local market. The best offer can later be accepted if it is satisfactory.

If such buyers are not known, a small advertisement may be inserted in the local newspaper, or better still, in a paper of a near-by large city. If located at some distance from a city or large town, so that prospective buyers cannot easily call, photographs should be made of the things to be sold, and copies sent to interested people who inquire by mail.

Descriptions of antiques are rarely satisfactory to a buyer, because the seller seldom is able to accurately indicate the nature of the details of a piece of furniture. So we advise the use of pictures whenever the mails are used in an attempt to sell.

Please Don't Request Appraisal

In addition to this it should be clearly understood that we cannot attempt to set prices on anyone's possessions. We may know what something of a similar sort sold for at a certain time in Boston, or Chicago, or New York. That fact has little bearing on the price a person might be able to get in Texas, or in Michigan, or in Florida.

Perhaps when the similar piece was sold in Boston or New York there were several wealthy buyers competing for it at auction, sending the price far above normal. The seller in Michigan, or Texas, or Florida may find an entirely opposite situation. Instead of a competition existing between wealthy buyers, there may be no buyers within reach who are either interested in such things or well-informed about them. But even if it were within an editor's field to know prices as a dealer does—which it is not—he could hardly be of much assistance in such a case.

Any question about the style and the probable age of old furniture, glass, china, pewter and silver we will gladly answer if we can. Photographs are necessary in almost all cases, so correspondents should include them with the inquiry. Marks on china, pewter and silver should be accurately copied. With this data at hand we will be able to give material assistance to the writers of most letters which come to us, all of which we will welcome.

If you feel that you would like to make your living-room or a chamber more cheerful and comfortable, but do not know how to do it, perhaps we can help you. We will be glad to try if you will explain the situation fully.

Old Ships Wanted

I want old Ships, Lithographs by Currier, Currier & Ives and others, also large and small pictures of early locomotives, Views in any large United States Cities, Trout Fishing, Buffalo Hunting, Bird Shooting, Indian fights, Whaling, Railroad Trains, Old Hotels and buildings, and Advertising Placards. No photographs, pictures from books or postcards wanted. Write what you have. A. Stainforth, 59 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Olde BURNHAM HOUSE BUILT 1640 IN IPSWICH MASSACHUSETTS QUAINT PLACE IN ALL NEW ENGLAND

Route U. S. 1 and 1A

Telephone Ipswich 240

Most interesting shopping place.

Rooms with bath.

Good food.

Antiques.

Martha Lucy Murray.

Fine Old Staircase at 9 St. Margaret's St.

Antique Furniture

Sofa Tables, Sideboards, Chairs, Pedestal Dining Tables.

F. A. MATTHEWS
9 ST. MARGARET'S ST.
CANTERBURY, ENG.

Cushions and Their Placing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

SOMEBODY has called them "tremendous trifles," those seemingly unimportant details by which the scheme of beauty in our homes will stand or fall. The placing of a lamp, or the hanging of a picture, can as completely make or mar a room as the choice of furniture, carpets or wall covering.

The trouble with cushions is that they are so universal. Therein is the difficulty, for there are so many varieties to choose from; the big squashy pillows our ease-seeking desires delight in; the little, snuggly pillows that make such a feminine background; and the exquisite silk confections that may conquer our pockets when we see them temptingly displayed.

But should we be persuaded to give fancy free rein, fondly dreaming that haphazard selection will give an air of careless ease, many may be our regrets. Every cushion may be right in its place, but—there must be a place for it. While endeavoring to keep that air of nonchalance that a cushion should have, care must be taken that nonchalance does not develop into carelessness. Each cushion must be chosen with a careful regard to its relation with a piece of furniture and to the harmonious whole of the room.

The question of color is, perhaps, the first consideration. We accent our scheme of decoration by color as a musician accents by the use of the soft and loud effects. Art has been very kind in the exquisite shades with which it has provided us. There are the yellows that blend with greens, and the greens that melt into blues, which at times take a contrary turn and affiliate themselves with mauve.

The happy touch that a cushion of clear yellow gives to a blue chair, the unsuspected relation between green and purple, the exact shade of mauve that harmonizes with the blue we have chosen, can easily be found by a little experimenting.

But it is not only in the choosing of colors that we must use care, but in the shape and type of the cushions themselves. The size and shape are matters that can only be determined by the size and shape of the chair or settee for which the cushion is destined.

Settee cushions are a distinct problem. If you have the deceptively luxurious kind of settee that is a joy to the long and slender, but unsuited to the short and rotund, be careful to have a substantial cushion on hand that can be used as a lifebuoy. Otherwise one might be forced to decide between sitting on the extreme edge or doubling up one's feet in Turkish fashion.

A long settee may carry as many cushions as one desires, but two or three are enough for general purposes and give a trimmer effect.

Students Arrange Store Display

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago, Ill.

To give students in interior decoration some actual experience in working on a concrete problem, the Art Institute has joined hands with John M. Smyth Company, a furniture store here, re-decorating a suite of rooms in the store.

The finished product, from the many-lighted living room to the frilled voile curtains in the kitchen, was acclaimed as quite a professional job. Wall lighting fixtures were used wholly and all rooms were carpeted to the walls. The green floor covering of the living room and its creamy wall paper made a pleasing background for the different dashes of color presented by the easy chairs. Instead of placing the small desk with back against the wall as is usually done, one end was arranged against the wall near a window. A person sitting at the desk could thus look out of the window or swing around slightly and be included in the family group.

One bedroom struck a Louis XVI note both in furniture and in textiles. In the dining room above the buffet was a small hanging shelf with gay figurines. Apple-green colored cabinets and stove in the kitchen were contrasted by pink valances of pink chintz above the windows.

In this project each student of the interior decoration class was responsible for one room. After measurements were taken, the students made their plans, which included choosing electric fixtures, wall paper, floor coverings, draperies, furniture, pictures, and the small accessories such as plants, figurines, vases, jars, pillows, etc.

This opportunity offered by a furniture store for art students to work on a real problem in decoration is welcomed as a possible means of shortening the apprenticeship days following school training.

The Colonial house, many walls of which have been decorated in an original and delightful manner by the owners

Curiosity Shop
American & European Antiques
1901-11 MAIN STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.
W. H. Wilkinson, Prop.

To Match the Color in Every Room
fasten up the small wall decorations, pictures, draperies, etc., with
DECORATIVE MOORE PUSH-PINS
3 Sizes, 6 Colors. No hammer needed.
10¢ packets everywhere.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

Reproductions of COLONIAL ANTIQUES Constructed in the same manner as the originals.
ARNOLD B. CRANSTON, Inc.
Old Boston Post Road
SOUTH SUDBURY, MASS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture
Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James
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AU QUATRIEME
Tapestries Panelled Rooms
Antique Furniture

A VERY FINE CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY SILVER TABLE
CIRCA 1760

A rare and much sought type of 18th century occasional table. Used for tea, silver or the display of delicate porcelain, the fretwork gallery was designed to protect such objects from men's full-skirted coats and the sweeping dresses of the period. The table is of beautifully figured deep, wine-red wood and is exquisite in workmanship. It is two feet ten inches long, one foot ten inches wide, and two feet five inches high.

Fourth Floor, North Building

WANAMAKER'S New York
Formerly A. T. Stewart
WANAMAKER PLACE AT 9th STREET
Broadway to Fourth Avenue—8th to 10th Street
STORE OPENS AT 9 STORE CLOSES AT 5

STOCK MARKET DEVELOPING A FIRMER TREND

Pivotal Shares Well Supported—Many Issues Up One to Three Points

NEW YORK (AP)—Share prices again turned upward in today's brief session of the stock market, imparting a more cheerful attitude in speculative quarters, as the market closed the third week of relative stability.

Trading continued at an extremely modest pace, and commission house comment was still inclined to be uncertain, but with the return from Europe of a prominent bull operator, somewhat sooner than had been expected, many shorts were inclined to close out their commitments and await developments.

The week-end business news as a whole could hardly be interpreted bullishly, but as nothing very impressive can be expected at this period of summer lull, the fact that the downward curve of activity appeared to be flattening out was at least reassuring.

Large oil companies on the Pacific coast announced cessation of the gasoline price cutting war, removing one source of unsettlement, and the monthly building statistics bore out optimistic forecasts. F. W. Dodge placed contracts let in June east of the Rockies at $600,573,400, compared with $529,891,100 in June, 1929.

Radio a Feature

Radio Corporation was active and strong, rising more than 2 points to above 39, compared with a recent low the year at 32½, and a peak during the bull movement which culminated in early March of 69⅜. Bidding up of this issue was regarded in speculative quarters as in the nature of a greeting on the return from Europe of M. J. Meehan, specialist in the stock during its spectacular rise of the late big bull market.

Hershey Chocolate was also a favorite, rising nearly 5 points. Such issues as U. S. Steel, General Electric, American Water Works, Standard Oil of New Jersey, National Biscuit, New York Central, Consolidated Gas and Loew's rose 2 to 3 points.

The close was strong. Total sales approximated 900,000 shares.

Bonds Are Firm

Despite the usual Saturday dullness, railroad bond issues were buoyant as they continued under accumulation and the standard issues maintained a firm trend.

Rail issues legal for savings banks showed strength. Atchison 4s sold at their year's peak price with a ¼ point gain, while Union Pacific 4s, another popular issue, was moderately active at yesterday's closing price. Great Northern 7s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s 95 B and Southern Pacing 4s were other issues which showed rising tendencies.

American Telephone 5s were in demand. Western Union 5s were strong, with a gain of about 1 point. Industrials were steady and received little attention from buyers. Among convertibles, activity centered in carrier issues, and narrow fluctuations were the rule as stocks rose.

French 7½s, German 5½s, Italian 7s were well bought and held their upward course. Lautaro Nitrate warrant 6s continued to rise, after a 3½-point gain yesterday.

SAYS BOARD SHOULD PURCHASE 100,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT

WASHINGTON—With wheat prices near new low levels, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas is making a move toward stabilization of the grain, demanding that the Farm Board buy 100,000,000 bushels. The demand is being interpreted as forcing a showdown between the growers of grain and the federal agency.

Senator Capper declared that the reducing of acreage will not solve the problem this year, regardless of its value from another point of view.

WHEAT PRICES AT RECORD LOW LEVEL

CHICAGO (AP)—Wheat prices dropped to new low record levels again Saturday, under the influence of favorable weather forecasts for the Northwest.

September and December deliveries of wheat each fell ¼ cent a bushel below the previous low marks and July at 85⅞ equalled the minimum established yesterday.

The close, unchanged to⅜c higher than yesterday, was at 86½c for July, 89½c to ⅝c for September and 95½c to ⅝c for December contracts.

OTIS ELEVATOR CO.

Otis Elevator Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $1,435,055 after depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $2,069,039 in the like quarter of 1929. For the six months ended June 30 net profit was $3,194,498, compared with $3,761,555. Net income of Otis Elevator Company for six months ended June 30 is equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred to $1.49 a share on the 2,000,000 shares of no-par common, compared with $1.73 a share in the first half of 1929 computed on the same share basis. Net income for the quarter ended June 30 equaled 66 cents a common share, compared with 98 cents a share on the same share basis in the June quarter of 1929.

CONSTRUCTION GAINING

June contracts let for new building and engineering works in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains amounted to $600,573,400 according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. The last month's record was substantially larger than the total of $457,416,000 for the previous month; showed a good gain over the total of $529,891,100 for June, 1929; and was the largest monthly total since July, 1929. For the first half of 1930 construction contracts aggregated $2,638,013,300. This was a decline of only 12½ per cent from the total of $3,015,546,800 for the corresponding period of 1929. At the end of May contracts for the year to date were 18 per cent behind last year.

EMPIRE TITLE & GUARANTEE

Empire Title & Guarantee Company reports net profit of $71,167 for the six months ended June 30, 1930, or $7.11 a share, compared with $6.30 a share for the first six months of 1929. Capital, surplus and undivided profits on June 30 were $1,610,758, showing book value of $161.07 a share. Total assets were $2,605,464, of which $164,943 was cash on hand and in banks. Liabilities aside from capital and surplus totaled $994,706.

CALIFORNIA PACKING FINANCING

SAN FRANCISCO—California Packing Company will soon offer publicly 10-year 5 per cent debentures, convertible into common stock at about $75 a share. The amount of the issue will approximate $15,000,000. Proceeds will furnish additional working capital.

ATLANTA BANK RATE CUT

WASHINGTON—The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta has reduced its rediscount rate from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent.

COMMONWEALTH & SOUTHERN

NEW YORK—C. M. Clark and J. T. Harrington have ben added to the board of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 12	Last July 11
68	42	..	Ab & Straus	400	50½	50	50½	50
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	1400	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25⅝
34⅜	29¾	..	Addressog	100	31½	31½	31½	..
23⅜	8	..	Adv Rumely	400	19	8	10	9⅞
15⅜	½	..	Ahumada	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅜	103¼	3⅝	Air Reduc	5000	113¾	109	113¾	109¼
36	16	2½	Airway El	400	18½	18⅜	18½	18¼
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	600	5¾	5⅝	5⅞	5½
38¼	18	..	Alleghany	5300	23⅜	22	23⅝	22⅛
232	232	6⅜	Allied Chem	600	262	253	262	258⅜
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1400	56	53¾	56	54½
31½	18	2	Amerada	400	23	22⅞	23	23
54⅜	31¾	2.40	Am Brake	100	41½	41½	41½	41¾
128	118¼	7	Am Brake pf	50	120	120	120	..
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	1400	15	14	15	14
80¾	60⅛	7	Am Br Bv pf	30	70	70	70	70
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	6800	124	118⅝	123	120
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	100	50	50	50	50
69⅞	39	..	Am Chain	400	46¾	45	45¾	..
51¼	36⅜	2⅝	Am Chicle	1400	43¾	43	43¾	42¼
33	9¼	1.60⅛	Am Com Alc	100	11	11	11	10⅞
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	1400	65¾	64	65¾	63¾
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	400	26	25¾	26	25½
55⅜	28¾	2⅜	Am Int Corp	2000	34¾	33¾	34¾	33½
105	44	8	Am Loco	200	48	48	48	47
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	200	34¾	34½	34¾	33¼
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	10	77	7	7	..
14½	9½	..	Am Mach & Met	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¾
119⅜	72¾	1⅜	Am Pw&Lt	1400	81	81	81	83
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	3800	25½	24⅛	25½	24¾
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
100⅞	48	2⅜	Am Roll Mill	1400	53⅞	51½	53⅜	51⅛
26½	7½	2	Am Seating	300	7½	7¼	7½	..
51⅜	50	..	Am Ship	70	50	50	50	51⅝
54½	46⅞	8	Am Ship Bld	100	50	50	50	50
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	700	63	62⅜	63	62⅛
22½	6⅜	..	Am Solvents	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	39
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	10	111	111	111	..
33¼	18	3	Am Solvent pf	200	18	18	18	18
69⅝	47	5	Am Sugar	100	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	53⅜
27⅛	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	20	22	22	22	21½
274¼	200⅛	9	Am T&T rts	5000	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	17⅜
124⅞	78⅛	15	Am Wat W	1200	92	86	92	87
20¼	7¾	..	Am Wool	200	11½	11¼	11½	10½
44⅞	19⅝	..	Am Wool pf	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	30⅜
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	4300	49¾	48¾	49⅝	48½
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	40⅞	40	40⅞	..
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	500	21½	21¼	21⅝	..
43⅜	23⅝	..	Arm Ill B	400	27⅜	27¼	27⅝	27⅜
242½	193	10	Atchison	1400	221	217½	221	220
175½	145	10	Atl Coast L	100	146	146	146	..
51⅜	30⅛	1⅝	Atl Refin	1200	37	35¾	36½	35⅝
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	50	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛	..
37	25½	1	Atlas Stores	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
263¾	91	4⅝	Auburn Auto	2300	110⅜	107½	110¾	108½
63	37	3	Auto Strop A	400	61	60⅞	61	61½
97⅜	43¼	..	Aviation	5300	5⅛	5	5	5

—B—

38	19⅜	1½	Baldwin	400	24⅜	24	24⅜	24⅛
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	104
122⅜	98¼	3	Balt & O	470	105⅜	104	105⅛	105⅞
20¾	13¾	3	Barker Bros	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
34	20½	2⅝	Barnsdall A	1400	23⅜	22½	22⅞	22¾
70⅛	49⅜	3⅜	Beechnut	100	51	51	51	..
57⅜	27⅜	2	Bendix	3000	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	30
56¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	400	44	43¾	43⅝	43½
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	1400	82⅞	81⅜	82⅜	81½
90⅝	60¼	3	Borden	3000	78⅝	77¼	79½	76½
50½	23⅜	3	Bor Warner	2500	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	28⅜
24⅛	13¾	..	Briggs	1900	19⅛	18½	18⅞	18¾
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	800	64½	63⅜	64½	64
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	100	128	128	128	126
33⅜	25⅝	..	Bruns Term	600	7⅜	7	7⅜	..
31⅝	19¼	..	Bucyrus	100	23	23	23	23½
115	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	113½	113½	113½	..
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	800	38½	37½	38½	37⅜
163⅜	73⅜	1	Budd Mfg	2000	88⅜	81⅜	85⅜	87⅜
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1400	33½	32⅝	33½	32¼
110⅛	90	8	Burns Br A	100	92½	97⅜	97⅜	101⅜
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	1600	31¾	31⅛	31¼	31¾
118	109⅛	7	Bush Blg pf	10	116	116	116	115
5¼	2	2	Butte & Sup	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	2000	73½	70⅜	72⅛	71¼

—C—

77½	62	4	Calif Pack	100	63	63	63	63⅝
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	100	15½	15½	15½	15¼
75⅞	56	5	Canada Dry	700	63¾	63	63¾	63⅜
226⅝	184⅜	10	Can Pac	900	187	186½	187	186¾
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	31⅜	31¼	31¾	32
162¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	3500	179⅜	174	179⅜	172¼
79¾	54	3	Caterpiller	1800	59⅜	59	59⅜	59
60	9	..	Celotex	1200	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	24	24	24	24
65⅝	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	400	49½	49¼	49¼	..
15⅞	5⅛	..	Cert-Teed	500	8¼	8⅛	8¼	..
37⅞	20¼	4.20	Checker Cab	2000	24	22¾	24	23
62⅜	51⅝	3	Ches Corp	100	62	62	62	62
21⅜	18¼	..	Ches Ohio Rt	1800	22	21	22	21⅛
241¾	171	10	Ches&Ohio	100	186¾	186⅜	186¾	184½
10⅝	4½	..	Chi A Alt pf	100	5	5	5	5
52⅜	33	..	Chi & E 1 pf	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
17⅜	8½	..	Chi Gt West	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	900	35⅞	35½	35½	37
26⅝	12¼	..	Chi & NW	2000	15¾	15½	15½	15½
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1700	25¼	25	25¼	25⅜
89¼	66	5	Chi & NW	1200	73½	72¾	73½	73
125⅛	95	7	Chi RI	500	105	104	105	..
32	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	..
67⅝	49½	2.40	Childs	1500	53	51½	52	51½
43	24	..	Chrysler	3400	30	29	29	28
49	38	3.60	Cities Ice	1900	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜	38¾
13¼	5⅝	.50	City Stores	800	6⅝	6½	6½	7
191⅜	153¼	4	Coca Cola	1000	175⅞	174	175⅞	..
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	100	99	99	99	53
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1400	48⅜	46⅞	48	46½
80	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	100	85	85	85	60
87	58⅛	2⅜	Colum Gas	7500	65	63	65	63¼
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107½
199	108	5	Col Carbon	6000	132¼	127½	132½	126½
37⅜	15⅝	.87	Col Graph	3500	17⅞	16⅝	17½	16⅝
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	34½	34½	34½	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	1900	23⅜	22½	23⅜	22¾
20¼	12⅜	.60	Commwith So	3500	14	13⅝	14	13¾
19¾	10⅞	..	Congoleum	100	12	12	12	12
277⅛	157⅜	2	Con Film	2000	191½	193⅜	191½	191½
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	6500	109½	107⅜	109½	107⅜
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	400	103	102¾	103	102½
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	300	56⅛	56	56	..
2	7⅜	..	Con Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	800	25½	24	25⅜	23¾
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	600	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	76½	76½	76½	75¾
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1500	58⅜	57⅞	58¼	58
8¼	3⅜	..	Cont Motors	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	1800	20⅝	20	20⅛	19¾
40⅜	20	1	Cont Shares	1300	24⅞	24	24⅞	24½
111⅜	87½	3⅝	Corn Prod	2500	96⅜	94	96⅜	92¾
33	15½	..	Coty	100	19½	19½	19½	20⅛
35⅜	25½	2⅝	Cream of Wh	100	30	30	30	29½
18½	13	1	Crown Zell	100	13½	13½	13½	14½
93⅜	70½	5⅝	Crucible	800	79	78	79	77⅞
121⅞	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	118	118	118	118
14⅞	6⅛	..	Curtiss Wr	2700	7⅞	7	7	7
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	600	9½	9¼	9½	9½
90½	55	3⅛	Cutler	300	60¼	60⅛	60¼	60⅛

—D—

80	45	..	Deny RG pf	500	60¼	60	60	58
75⅝	19⅜	8	Det Edison	500	221	218	221	..
145¼	95⅜	4⅝	Dupont	5400	102¾	102	102¾	101⅜
1¾	½	..	Dupont rts	7600	⅞	⅝	⅞	¾

—E—

255¼	175¾	5⅝	East Kodak	1400	204¼	199	204	201½
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	600	24	24	24	23
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	500	63⅜	63	63¼	62
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	24200	70	67⅝	69⅞	67½
70¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	65	65	65	64¼
59⅜	44	5	End John	100	49½	49½	49⅛	..
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	100	45¾	45⅜	45¾	45⅞
63⅜	35⅛	..	Erie	100	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛	42⅞
43⅜	10⅜	..	Eureka Vac	300	12¾	12½	12½	13

—F—

97⅝	23¼	..	Fairbanks	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	400	39	38½	38½	38
38	25½	..	Fed Dept St	100	28	28	28	28
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	300	20¼	20	20¼	20⅛
87⅝	69⅜	6	Firestone pf	100	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	400	53	52½	53	52⅞
5½	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	300	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	40	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	4600	83¼	80¼	83¼	81
50	28⅛	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	34	33¾	33¾	34
57⅞	16⅛	4	Fox A	4600	41¾	40⅛	41¾	40⅜
55½	37	5⅝	Freeport Tx	400	42	42	42	41½
98	88½	6	Fuller pr pf	10	98	98	98	..

—G—

113¾	51⅜	..	Gabriel A	200	10	10	10	10⅛
111¾	78¼	4⅝	Gen Am Tk	900	84¾	83½	84¾	83⅞
71⅜	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	100	43	43	43	43¾
38½	16¾	2	Gen Bronze	1500	23⅝	22⅜	23⅝	23
103¾	90	1	Gen Cable pf		90	90	90	90
95⅞	60⅛	6	Gen Elec	22300	70⅛	67⅝	70⅛	67¾
61¾	46⅜	3	Gen Foods	10600	56½	55¼	56¾	54⅜
18⅜	8	1.15⅝	Gen G&E A	500	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
111	100	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	102½	102½	102½	..
122	115	8	Gen G&E 8%	100	120	120	120	..
55⅜	40⅛	3⅝	Gen Mills	200	44⅝	44½	44⅝	43¾
95	89	6	Gen Mills pf	100	90	90	90	90
96⅛	92⅝	5	Gen Mot 5 pt	2300	93⅛	93	93⅛	93
54¼	37½	3⅝	Gen Motors	11400	42¾	41½	42⅝	41⅝
131⅜	117⅛	7	Gen Mot 7%	1100	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
44⅜	34½	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	36⅝
51¼	30	..	Gen Theaters	1900	32½	31¾	32¼	32
105⅞	75⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	1000	82¾	80½	82¾	80⅞
110	100	6	Gen Ry S pf	10	105½	105½	105½	..
106⅛	58	5⅝	Gillette	1400	71	67⅞	70	67½
20⅞	10⅝	..	Gimbel Br	400	12	12	12	..
38	15⅛	2	Glidden	500	16	15⅝	15⅞	16
105⅛	91⅞	7	Glidden pf	30	92½	91⅝	92	..
19	8¼	..	Globe (Adolf)	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	3700	40⅝	39	40¼	39
58½	22½	4	Goodrich	700	26	25¼	26	25
86⅝	54⅞	5	Goodyear	1700	61⅜	60	61⅜	60⅝
13⅝	5⅜	..	Graham-P	500	6	5¾	6	6
52	30	1	Grand Silver	100	32	32	32	..
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	400	14	14	14	14
29	20	1	Grant (WT)	300	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31¾
102	71¼	..	Gt Nor pf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
25⅜	13	3.25	Grt No Ore	100	18⅝	18⅝	19⅝	20
34½	20	1.40	Grt W Sug	100	20½	20½	20½	20⅜
28	12¼	2	Grigsby Gru	3600	13½	13	13½	13⅛
2	1⅛	..	Guan Sug	100	¾	¾	¾	..
80	37⅛	4	Gulf Steel	800	39½	38	39½	..

—H—

34½	26	1½	Hack Wt	40	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	..
98	85	7	Hanna 1pf	30	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
17¾	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	300	6⅜	6	6⅜	6⅜
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	1000	98½	94	98½	93¼
12⅝	5	..	Hollander	100	7½	7½	7½	6½
20	7⅛	6⅝	Homestake	100	72	72	72	74
29	9⅞	1.20	Houdaille B	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	1500	78¾	75¼	78¾	76
53⅝	4	..	Hud Man	700	47	45⅞	47	45½
62⅞	25⅞	5	Hudson Mot	1200	32⅞	32½	32⅞	32
26⅜	13	2⅝	Hupp Motors	200	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅜

—I—

136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	300	115½	115½	115½	115½
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	200	22	21⅞	22	21¾
28⅝	8⅛	..	Indian Refin	400	11½	11¼	11½	11⅛
27¾	8⅛	..	Indian Mot	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	11⅛
124	73	5a	Ind Rayon	200	95	94½	95	95
239	154¼	4⅝	Ingersoll R	100	208	208	208	205
20⅞	10⅞	1½	Inspiration	200	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15½
17⅜	10¼	.45	Insuran Sh	200	11	10½	11	..
13	9⅛	..	Insuran Sh ctfs	300	10⅞	10	10⅞	10
39½	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	100	25⅛	25½	25½	26
197⅛	152½	6⅜	Int Business	200	177	175½	177	175⅜
75⅜	55⅝	4	Int Cement	400	65½	64¾	65⅛	64¾
14½	5	..	Int Combus	300	6	5⅞	6	6
75½	50⅛	..	Int Comb ctfs	200	60	60	60	60
113¾	76	2½	Int Harv	700	82⅜	80¼	82⅜	80⅛
54	31½	2b	Int Hyd El	1400	37	35⅜	37	36
92	65½	4	Int Match pf	400	74⅞	74¼	74⅞	74¾
44⅜	21	1	Int Nickel	7100	24¾	24¼	24⅝	24½
123	116	..	Int Nickel pf	100	120¼	120¼	120¼	..
31½	17	2.40	Int P&P A	100	21½	21½	21½	20½
22¾	11¾	..	Int P&P B	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
18	9	..	Int P&P C	300	11	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
86	70	7	Int P&P pf N	300	70¾	70½	70¾	70½
45¾	36	..	Int Salt	700	37½	36⅞	37½	36⅝
119	69	6⅝	Int Silver	100	70	70	70	..
112¼	105	7	Int Silver pf	10	107	107	107	..
77¾	40½	2	Int Tel & T	2700	45¼	44	45	43⅞
1½	¼	..	Int Salt n rts	700	¼	¼	¼	¼

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 12	Last July 11
29	14	2	Inv Equ	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
43	32	4	Island Cr	200	32⅜	32	32⅜	..

—J—

143⅜	70	3	Johns Man	2100	75¼	71⅞	75	72¾

—K—

115	108	6	KC P&Lt pf	30	113	113	113	..
85⅜	58¾	5	Kan City So	100	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	62
70	65	4	Kan C So pf	100	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	..
6⅛	3	..	Kelly Spring	300	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
67¾	22½	..	Kelsey Wh	200	29⅜	29	29⅜	29
26⅝	7½	..	Kelvinator	3100	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16½
62⅜	37½	3	Kennecott	900	39	38	38⅛	38¼
36⅜	26¼	1.60	Kresge	400	27⅜	27½	27½	27¾
35⅜	23¾	1.60	Kreuger Toll	7200	28⅞	28½	28¾	28½
48⅛	21	1⅛	Kroger	9100	25½	25⅛	25½	25½

—L—

31¼	22⅛	3	Leh V Coal pf	100

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Marking Time in U. S.—Retail Prices Cut—Italian Credit Tight

Business men seem to have assumed a waiting attitude. While the opinion that the recession is nearing its end and that an upturn is not far away appears to be gaining ground, tangible results of the improving sentiment are few.

An encouraging feature of the situation is that price declines and decreases in trade volume are less sharp than previously. Commodities continue uncertain, however, a number of them still showing an inclination to recede slightly from week to week.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture was bearishly construed in commodity markets, but no drastic declines followed.

Buyers of steel evidently are reluctant to place orders yet. The unfilled tonnage report of the United States Steel Corporation showed a decline of 91,163 tons in June, which, however, was somewhat smaller than expected.

Producing companies aligned their prices on copper with those of custom smelters this week at 11½ cents.

The lower basic price structure of commodity markets is being reflected at present in reductions in retail prices. A number of big chain systems have announced price cuts, including J. C. Penney, Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward. The catalogues of the mail-order houses are reported to show the lowest prices in the last 10 years.

Sharp Drop in Clearings

Reductions and omissions of dividends continue to crop out in the day's news. On the other hand, inaugurations of new dividends and increases in some dividend rates also are reported.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $8,201,854,000, a drop of 38 per cent, compared with the like week last year.

Financing by bonds totaled $146.-710,000 this week, compared with $93,-811,000 last week and $91,559,900 in the corresponding period of 1929.

Carloadings in the week ended June 28 were somewhat heavier than in the preceding week, but sharply lower than in the similar period a year ago.

An 18 per cent gain was shown in business volume in the week ended July 5. This is in comparison with the preceding week, and is measured by check payments, as reported by the Department of Commerce. As compared with the corresponding week last year, a decline was shown. Wholesale prices were unchanged from the previous week, being about 13 per cent lower than a year ago.

Reports From Other Countries

Czechoslovakian business reports indicate that the worst of the slump is passed in that country. Average daily carloadings in May were the heaviest in five months. Seasonal influences have resulted in a 13 per cent gain in employment. Prices are still declining, but at an exceedingly slow rate now. A general revival of business in Czechoslovakia is largely dependent upon improvement in other countries, a cable to the Commerce Department states.

Sentiment in Finland's trade circles is more cheerful. Some business depression is still in evidence, but employment is making gains.

Reports from Japan say that half-year earnings statements show sharp reductions and that dividends are being cut. The Government is reported to be urging more leniency on the part of banks in regard to loans.

An aggravation of the commercial depression in Italy is seen in the slowing up of industrial activity and retail trade. Banks are reluctant to make advances, and credit is tighter than previously despite reduced bank rates.

Leading Stock Markets

Three days of buying in quiet sessions served to inspire more confidence in the New York stock market this week. Some substantial gains were recorded. Early bear attacks showed up weak spots, but the trading was inclined to slow down when selling appeared, which fact encouraged traders to believe that the technical position of the market has improved. Brokers' loans declined $16,000,000.

The London stock market developed a good tone late this week, after a few days of irregularity. Gilt-edge securities came into strong demand and internationals improved in sympathy.

The Paris Bourse closed after Friday's session for a three-day holiday to include July 14. The last day of trading was quiet, with prices showing only narrow variations after having improved Thursday. Earlier in the week the same performance was witnessed, when prices improved on one day only to have the market turn stagnant in the following session.

Price movements on the Berlin Boerse were highly irregular. Improvement was noted late in the week, but the closing session showed no definite trend.

BASIC STRUCTURE OF BUSINESS SEEN AS STRENGTHENING

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun's weekly business review says:

With demands continuing mainly restricted and price declines still predominating, the essential characteristics of the general business situation are unaltered.

No significant change at the turn of the half year had seemed likely, however, and the chief interest at present centers in the prospects for the period beyond the summer. The movements of recent months have not conformed to the optimistic views held in some quarters, the scope of the readjustment being wider than had been commonly anticipated, and there is more of a disposition now to appraise conditions with clearer recognition of the actual facts.

Confidence in the longer outlook is supported by the operation of forces which are strengthening the basic structure, and prominent among these is the persistent trend toward a closer alignment between production and consumption.

As results of semiannual inventories are more fully disclosed, an encouraging point is found in the relatively moderate stocks of goods in different instances, and the more favorable position of supplies is regarded as foreshadowing an ultimate resumption of buying on a large scale.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON—Money today was 1¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅝ per cent, three months 2⅜ per cent.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s	93½	93½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96	96
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	104½	104⅛
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	96½	96½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¾	101¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	103⅞
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	160	160
Am T & T col 5s '46	106	106
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100⅞	100⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105½	105½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81½	81
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	92	92
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97	96½
Atch T&SF 4½s	129¾	129¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	95½	95½
B&O 4½s '33	100⅞	100¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104	103¾
B&O cv 4½s	101	101
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	101⅛	101⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97¼	97
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92½	92½
Bush Term con 5s '55	99	99
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102½	102½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	42	42
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96¼	96¼
Can Nat 5s July	103⅞	103⅞
Can North sf 7s '40	110⅝	110⅝
Can Nat 5s Oct	103¾	103¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅜	88¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98¾	98½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102⅝	102⅝
Cen Dist Tel 5s	104½	104½
Cen RR NJ gen 4s '87	94¼	94¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	42	42
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 B	98¾	98¾
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	100⅛	100⅛
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	71	71
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102½	102½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	57	57
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	89	89
Chi & Nw 4¾s '37	99¼	99¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89¾	89¼
Colonial Oil 6s	60¼	60¼
Colum Pow 4½s	94⅞	94⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94¾
Con Inv Trust 6s '48	99¼	99¼
Container Corp 6s '46	92½	92½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98⅞	98⅞
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102⅝	102½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	56⅝	56⅝
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	86½	86½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102½	102½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94	94
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	99	99
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93	93
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	92¾	92¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	105⅜	105⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105⅛	105⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91⅛	91⅛
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	104	104
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101⅛	101⅛
Erie gen lien	81	81
Erie 75s	92⅞	92⅞
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	97	97
Fla East Coast 5s '74	44½	43½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102⅛
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	98⅝	98⅜
Gn Theater 6s	96	96
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅜	106⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	79½	79½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¾	105¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94⅞	94⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100	99⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63	63
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	62	62
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	86¾	86½
Int Paper 6s '55	87	87
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90⅝	90⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110⅞	110¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¼	97¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103⅜	103⅜
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	81⅜	81⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99¼	99¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	99¾	99¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	46½	46½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¼	101¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	89½	89½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78¼	78
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107	107
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102⅞	102⅞
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	98	98
Murray Body 6½s '34	98¼	98¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	97⅝	97⅝
N E T & T 5s '52	106¾	106¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	101½	101½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99¼	99¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	107¾
N Y Chi & StL 4½s '78	97¾	97½
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '32	102¼	102¼
N Y City 5½s '31	100	100
NY Tel gen 4½s '49	101⅛	101⅛
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	111
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	101	101
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66½	66¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¾	105¾
Ohio Riv Edison 5s '48	107⅛	107⅛
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	60	59⅞
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅝	103½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Parmalee Trans 6s '44	71	71
Penn R R 4½s D	97	97
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100½	100½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	101	101
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅝	109⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95	94½
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100⅝
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	98½	98
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	92¾	92
Pub Svc E&G '70	100⅜	100¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98¼	98¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	99½	99½
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96¾	96¾
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	103	103
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103½	103½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99¼	99¼
StL & SF 4½s '78	93	92⅝
St L & S F gen 5s '31	101	101
St L S W 1st 4s '89	87⅞	87⅞
St L S W con 4s '32	99	99
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100½	100
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107½	107½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	45	45
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	43⅝	43⅝
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95¾	95½
Shell Un Un 5s ct ww	99	99
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	103⅞	103¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	96
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104½	104⅜
Solvay 5s	98¼	98¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95	94⅝
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99¼	99¼
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	98¾	98⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	90¼	90¼
So Ry con 5s '94	111	111
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105½	105½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	103⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¼	99
Stevens Hotel 5s '45	101	101
Tenn Elec Pow 6s '47	106½	106½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	90¼	90
Tex Corp 5s '44	103¾	103½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102⅝	102⅝
Third Av rfg 4s '60	45½	45½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	109	109
Trans Con Oil 6½s '38 xw	101	101
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	102⅝	102⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97⅛	96¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	81⅛	81
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95⅜	95⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	83½	83½
Va Ry 5s '62	105¼	105¼
Wabash 5s B '76	100⅝	100⅝
Wabash 5½s '75	103⅜	103⅝
Warner Bros 6s	101	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	84½	84¼
Western Un 5s '51	103½	103½
Western Un col 5s '38	103	103
Western Un 5s 1960	104¼	104
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91⅜	91½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	104	104
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100⅜	100¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102⅜	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	July 12	July 11
1st 4¼s '47	102.4	102.6	102.4	102.6	102.6
1st 4s rg	102.27	102.27	102.27	102.27	....
4th 4¼s '38	103.0	103.0	102.30	102.30	102.31

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antwerp 5s '58	98	97⅞
Argentine 5½s '62	92⅜	92⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s ept '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98⅞	98⅝
Australia 5s '55	89	88½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¼	103½
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	89⅝	89¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	90
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113½	113⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109	108½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	119	119
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110½	110½
Berlin 6s '58	91	91
Berlin 6½s '50	96	96
Berlin Elec 6½s 51	92	92
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	90¾	90¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90⅝	90½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	96½	96½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	71⅛	71⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	75	74⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88¼	88
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅛	105
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	89⅝	89⅝
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	78	78
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	78¼	78
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Breda 7s ww	81¼	80
Budapest (City) 6s '62	79	79
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101	101
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89¼	89¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6¼s '61	97½	97½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89¾	89¾
Chilean Loan 7s	94½	94½
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	74¾	74¾
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108⅝	108¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅜	93½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅜	101⅜
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	95¼	95⅛
Dresden 7s '45	100	100
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102	102
Est R F Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Fiat 7s '45 ex-war	91	90¾
Finland 5½s '58	85½	85½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97¾	97⅝
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅞	100⅞
Finnish A 6½s '54	97⅝	96¾
Frankfort 6½s	93	93
French (Rep) 7s '49	118⅛	118⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123⅛	123⅛
Gelsenh Min 6s	96⅜	96¼
Germ 7s '49	106¼	106⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90⅜	90⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84	84
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84¼	83⅝
Germ G E 6s '48	95	95
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	97⅛	97⅛
Greek 6s '68	86½	86½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	94¼	94¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100¼	100
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	87¾	87⅜
Irish Free State 5s '60	99½	99½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95½	95½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96	95½
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104¾	104⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	91¾	91½
Karstadt 6s '43	78½	78
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99	99
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	105¼
Medellin 6½s '54	68½	68½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91	91
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100½	101⅛
New So Wales 5s '58	82⅞	82⅞
Nord Rys 6s '50	106¼	106¼
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92	92
Norway Bank 5s '67	97⅝	97⅝
Norway (King) 5s '63	99½	99¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	106½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	93	92¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98	98
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102½	102½
Oslo G & E 5s '63	92½	92½
Paris Lyons Med 6s '58	104¼	104¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	104⅝	104⅝
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	80	80
Peru 6s '60	71⅞	71¼
Peru 6s '61	71	71
Poland 7s '47	84½	84
Poland 8s '50	94¾	94¾
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	88½	88½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	92	92
Pragüe (City) 7½s '52	102	102
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	97⅞	97⅞
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	105⅞	105⅞
Rhine West '53 ww	89⅜	89⅜
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101	101
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89¾	89⅜
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	104	103½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	72½	77½
Rome (City 6½s '52	91⅛	90¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89¾	89¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	100¾	100¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	94½	94½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	99⅜	99⅛
Saxon State 7s '45	99⅛	99⅛
Siene (Dept) 7s '42	108¾	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	84½	84½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	95	95
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	86½	86½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104½	104¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	81½	81¼
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105½	105¼
Swis Confed 8s '40	108	107½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105½	105½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¾	99½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91½	91¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87½	87½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104¾	104¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	91½	91¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96⅛	96
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	109¼	109¼
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	96½	96½
Westphalia El 6s '53	85½	85½
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	93⅞	93⅞
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96½	96½

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2½%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3¼@4
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2½@2¾	2½@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3	2¾@3

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	34¾c	34¾c
Bar silver in London	15½d	16¾d
Bar gold in London	85s 3½d	85s 3½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$91,000,000	$1,209,000,000
Year ago today	93,000,000	1,479,000,000
Balances	42,000,000	170,000,000
Year ago today	32,000,000	171,000,000
Exchgs for week	472,000,000	6,715,000,000
Bals. for week	230,000,000	1,041,000,000
F. R. bank credit	39,385,972	158,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2⅛
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5½%
Chicago	4	Calcutta	5½
Boston	4	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	4½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4½	Riga	7
Richmond	4	Prague	5
St. Louis	4½	Rome	6
San Francisco	4	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3½	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	5½
Berne	2½	Vienna	5½
Brussels	3	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.86½	4.86½	4.8665
France—franc	.0393⅞	.0303⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1397	.1397	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0523½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2386½	.2386¼	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1413	.1413	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¾	.0296¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2679	.2679½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4022½	.4022½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750¼	.1750¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2678½	.2679½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1168	.1168	.193
Sweden—krona	.2687¾	.2688	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1944	.1943	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177½	.0177½	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3125	.3125	
Shanghai—tael	.3687½	.3712½	•
India—rupee	.3619	.3620	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4942	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5631¼	.5631¼	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3606	.3600	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1100	.1090	.1196
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.1212
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	.3700	.3750	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8625	.8625	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 3-64	1.00	1.00

*Par unsettled.

DIVIDENDS

Radio Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred A and $1.25 a share on the preferred B, both payable Oct. 1 to sbtock of record Sept. 2.

Noma Electric Corporation declared a dividend of 20 cents for the quarter, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21. Heretofore the company had been paying 40 cents quarterly.

WORLD TAKINGS OF COTTON

NEW YORK—World takings of American cotton were smaller this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 109,741 bales this week compared with 213,676 in the like week last year. Total takings during the season to date are 13,466,332 bales, compared with 15,827,713 in the corresponding period of last season.

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORP.

Wisconsin Public Service Corp. report for the 12 months ended May. 31 compares as follows:

	1930	1929	Increase
Gross	$5,591,041	$5,226,074	$364,967
Net aft ord txs	2,418,313	2,293,662	122,651
*Total income	2,436,379	2,309,188	127,191

*Before depreciation.

S. W. STRAUS INVESTING CORP.

NEW YORK—S. W. Straus Investing Corporation reports net for the first six months of 1930 of $670,080, compared with $608,024 the previous half-year and $301,068 for the six months February to July, 1929, the first six months in which the company was in operation. Net available for common after the preferred dividend of $300,000 and provision for federal income tax and management fees was $337,682.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last July 11	Last July 10
50 Acme Steel	54	54	54	57
200 Allied Motor	10¾	10½	10¾	10¾
200 Art Metal Wks.	11	11	11	11⅛
150 As Tel Util.	22	21¾	22	22
100 Butler Bros	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
100 Cent Pub Serv A	28½	28½	28½	28½
850 Cent & SW Util	22	21⅜	21½	21⅜
500 Chi City pf.	14⅞	14	14½	13
3300 Chi Corp	11⅜	11	11¼	11¼
200 Chi Corp pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½
100 Chicago Inves.	6	6	6	6
50 Com Edison	285	284¾	285	285
150 Consumers Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½
950 Cont Chgo	15½	15	15¼	15½
1900 Cord Corp	7⅜	7	7⅛	7¼
1000 El House Ut.	42	41½	42	42
700 Gleaner C Har.	27¾	27½	27½	27¾
100 Grt Lakes Air.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
100 Hormell & Co.	29½	29½	29½	30¼
2450 Inland Util.	23¾	22½	23¼	23½
4300 Insull Ut Inv.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50 Kalam Stove	54	54	54	55
500 Keystone Steel	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
250 Libby, McNeil.	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	14¾
100 Manh Dearborn	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
200 Mer & Mfr "A"	28	28	28	28½
18200 Mid Utilities	28¼	27¾	28	27¾
50 Mid Utl pf.	101	101	101	101
1700 Mo-Kan Pipe	24	23⅝	23⅞	23½
250 Nat Ed Pwr A	26½	26	26½	26⅛
100 Nat Sec Inv	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
1100 No Am Car	46	44	46	43½
900 N A Lt & Pwr	66	65	65⅝	66½
550 Sangamo Elec	33	32	33	34
300 Seab Ut Shares	6	5⅞	6	6
100 Stand Dredge	18	17¾	18	17¾
50 St Dredge cv pf	23	23	23	22½
200 Steinite Radio	1½	1½	1½	1½
50 Swift & Co	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
200 Swift Int'l	34½	34	34½	34½
1650 U S Gypsum	47	45¾	46	46
2200 U S Radio	22¾	20	21½	19¾
550 Utah Radio	8	7¼	7½	8¼
450 Util & Ind	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
300 Ut & Ind pf.	23	22¾	23	23
500 Vortex Mfg	24½	24	24	24½
100 Vortex Mfg A	27	27	27	27
200 Yates-Am Mch pf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼

Stock sales 125,200.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last July 12	Last July 11
1060 Am Found	12¼	12	12¼	12⅜
82 Am T&T	209¾	207	209½	208½
1690 Am T&T rts	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
50 Amoskeag	12½	12½	12½	..
620 Ariz Com	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
100 Ark Nat	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 Bos El 1 pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
10 B&M pf sta	105	105	105	..
10 B&M C sta	105	105	105	104
1050 Bos Prop	23	22¾	22¾	..
110 City Service	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¾
50 Con Sec	50	50	50	..
90 Cred Alli	8	8	8	8
100 East SS	27½	27½	27½	27½
200 E Bos

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

AMERICANS WIN FROM BRITISH

Cornell-Princeton Defeat Oxford-Cambridge in Dual Athletic Meet

LONDON (AP)—The combined track and field team of Cornell and Princeton Universities defeated Oxford and Cambridge in their annual international track and field meet here July 12. The Americans won by a score of seven first places to five in a close and interesting contest.

The Americans got away to a flying start when C. H. Meinig of Cornell and Ben Hand of Princeton finished, first and second, respectively, in the opening event, the 100-yard dash.

The invaders also won the 120-yard high hurdles when W. G. Heasley of Cornell beat out the Cambridge star, R. M. N. Tisdale; but the English athletes came back to score a clean sweep in the one-mile run as the Americans had done in the 100-yard dash. In the mile, J. F. Cornes of Oxford and T. B. L. Bryan, Cambridge, were first and second respectively.

Cornell-Princeton gained a lead of four first places to one when Meinig, winner of the century, also took the 220-yard dash, and L. H. Levy, another Cornell athlete, won the 16-pound shotput.

Oxford pulled up by winning the half-mile in another clean sweep, and the Americans' lead now stood at four firsts to two. H. S. Towend, Oxford, and M. H. C. Getteridge, Cambridge, were first and second respectively in this event.

Oxford-Cambridge won its third event when C. E. S. Gordon of Oxford took the running high jump with a leap of 6ft. 3in.

C. E. Scarlett of Princeton won the 220-yard low hurdles in equaling the English record set by Lord David Burghley in 1927 and giving the Americans their fifth first place out of eight events completed.

R. M. N. Tisdale, Cambridge track star, decided to appear in today's meet, despite orders that he take a prolonged rest from competition. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by C. H. Meinig, Cornell; B. H. Hand, Princeton, second; J. T. Andrews, Oxford, third; L. R. J. Rinkel, Cambridge, fourth. Time—10.3s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by C. H. Meinig, Cornell; J. C. Walkey, Cambridge, second; J. T. Andrews, Oxford, third; B. H. Hand, Princeton, fourth. Time—22.3s.

880-Yard Run—Won by H. S. Towend, Oxford; M. H. C. Getteridge, Cambridge, second; A. S. Mills, Princeton, third; F. G. Dulaff, Cornell, fourth. Time—1m. 56 4-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by J. F. Cornes, Oxford; T. B. L. Bryan, Cambridge, second; H. P. Dawson, Princeton, third; Ridgway Spencer, Princeton, fourth. Time—4m. 20 2-5s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by W. G. Heasley, Cornell; R. M. N. Tisdall, Cambridge, second; G. H. Clark, Cornell, third; W. L. H. Thring, Cambridge, fourth. Time—15 1-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by C. E. S. Gordon, Oxford, 6ft. 3in.; E. H. Ebelhare, Cornell, second, 5ft. 10in.; H. S. Faber, Princeton and T. P. Moll, Cambridge, tied for third, 5ft. 8in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by L. H. Levy, Cornell, 48ft. 5½in.; O. B. Schoenfeld, Cornell, second, 44ft. 2in.; J. P. A. Wallace, Cambridge, third, 41ft. 4¾in.; C. E. Elliott, Cambridge, fourth, 41ft. 1¼in.

Miss Holm Betters Backstroke Mark

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Victoria, B. C.

ELEANOR M. HOLM of the New York Women's Swimming Association bettered the world's 150-yard backstroke record for women here July 11, swimming the distance in 1m. 56.8s. The record of 1m. 58.2s. was established in 1924 at Chicago by Sybil Bauer.

U. S. RIFLE TEAM SAILS

NEW YORK (AP)—Ten members of the United States rifle team who will compete in the international matches for the Argentinian trophy in Antwerp late this month sailed July 11 on the Lapland of the Red Star Line. The team consists of Maj. J. K. Boles, U. S. A.; Maj. Julian S. Hatcher, U. S. A., the manager; Lieut. S. R. Hinds, U. S. A.; Gunnery Sergeant Morris Fisher, U. S. A., who has twice been world's champion; Technical Sergeant J. P. Sharp, U. S. A.; William L. Bruce of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Harry N. Renshaw, Nogales, Ariz.; Russel F. Seitzinger, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Emmet Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn., and Frank T. Parsons, Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	52	35	.598
Rochester	52	35	.598
Toronto	51	38	.582
Montreal	46	39	.541
Buffalo	40	47	.460
Newark	36	47	.434
Jersey City	36	48	.429
Reading	31	56	.356

RESULTS FRIDAY

Toronto 11, Jersey City 0.
Rochester 3, Newark 0.
Baltimore 2, Buffalo 1.
Newark at Montreal (rain).

CHICAGO FIREMEN VICTORS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—By dividing a doubleheader July 11, the Chicago fire department baseball team made it 2 to 1 for the series against the Detroit firemen. Chicago won the first game there 12 to 3, and Detroit won the first of the double bill, 6 to 5. The final game went six innings, with the locals ahead, 7 to 6. Some 14,000 fans witnessed the games at Wrigley Field, the home grounds of the Chicago Cubs, in the National League. The receipts were for benefit funds.

MISS HICKS WINS AGAIN

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — The semifinal matches in the first New York State women's golf championship were played at the Oak Hill Country Club course July 11, with Helen L. Hicks emerging the victor, 3 and 1, over Glenna Collett, while Maureen Orcutt finished her match with Peggy Watties on the thirteenth green, 7 and 5. This was the third meeting at match play between Glenna Collett and Helen Hicks, and on each occasion Helen has been the victor.

CAGLE ACCEPTS POSITION

JACKSON, MISS. (AP)—Christian K. Cagle, former West Point football captain, has accepted the position of assistant football coach at Mississippi A. and M. College. A telegram of acceptance was received here July 11 by President-elect Hugh Critz. Cagle at present is doing newspaper work in New York. He is to report Sept. 1 and will spend three months each of three years at the Mississippi college at $3500 a season.

MISS STIFEL DEFEATS HER MOTHER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Miss Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, defeated her mother, Mrs. E. W. Stifel, 4 and 2, to win the West Virginia women's amateur golf championship July 11.

GIANTS SIGN YOUNG PITCHER

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Johnny Adams, young right-handed pitcher at the University of Richmond, has signed a contract with the New York Giants, and will leave immediately to join the team.

Cuyler and Klein Star in National

NEW YORK (AP)—Although they are forced to yield the batting leadership to their rivals, Kiki Cuyler of Chicago and Chuck Klein of Philadelphia have taken nearly every other batting honor the National League has to offer and are holding them against all comers. In the semi-official list issued July 12, which includes games of July 9, each holds three first places of the seven outside the actual batting averages.

Klein, second only to his teammate, Frank O'Doul, in batting, has collected the greatest number of hits, 118, has driven in 88 runs and is in a three way tie with Hack Wilson of Chicago and Wally Berger of Boston for home run leadership with 24. Cuyler tops the scorers with 78 runs, leads in triples with 12 and in stolen bases with 19, as added honors, Klein is second to Cuyler with 74 runs and the Chicagoan reverses the roles in batting in runs, having driven 80 home.

The only batting column left open to their rivals, the two base hits, has Frankie Frisch's name at the top once more. The Cardinal second baseman has made 26 doubles, one more than O'Doul, other second places go to Babe Herman of Brooklyn and Bill Terry of New York with 117 hits apiece; to Herman for stealing 12 bases, and to Adam Comorosky of Pittsburgh and Fred Leach of New York with 10 triples apiece.

O'Doul has a batting average of .403 to top the list of regulars, but George Fisher of St. Louis, who loses out because he shares his position with other players too often to come under the regular classification, has compiled a .426 average. Klein is second with a .399 mark and Herman third with .397. Behind them come Stephenson, Chicago, .392; P. Waner, Pittsburgh, .385; Terry, New York, .380; Hogan, New York, .360; Heilman, Cincinnati, .358; Flowers, Brooklyn, .358; Cuyler, Chicago, .357, and Frisch, St. Louis, .357.

The Phillies have tightened their grip on team batting leadership, bringing their mark up to .328, 14 points ahead of Brooklyn. Cincinnati's fielding slipped a triffle last week to .975 but the Reds still lead New York by a point.

Bob Osborn, young Chicgoan, heads the pitching list for another week with an .833 average gained from five victories and one defeat, but Phil Collins of Philadelphia has won eight and lost two and Tom Zachary of Boston has won four and lost one for .800 marks.

Al Simmons Holds His Batting Lead

CHICAGO (AP)—Al Simmons, of the team of Simmons and Cochrane of Philadelphia, which has shared the task of keeping the American League individual batting leadership away from all challengers for the last three weeks, again was in power according to unofficial averages which included games of July 9.

Averages fell off all along the line during the twelfth week of the campaign, and Simmons' mark of .388 was five points under last week's figure. Mickey Cochrane, who led the league a week ago, found the pitching much more difficult to hit and lost 25 points, which dropped him to fourth place among the regulars. Sam Rice, Washington's veteran outfielder, lost six points but found himself in second place five points behind Simmons. Lou Gehrig, Yankee first baseman, was third with .382. Other leading regulars were: Ruth, New York, .373; Hodapp, Cleveland, .364; Combs, New York, .356; Manush, St. Louis-Washington, .352; McManus, Detroit, .338; and Jolley, Chicago, .337.

Babe Ruth retained his lead in three departments. As usual he led in home runs with 32, had scored 94 times and had a collection of total bases amounting to 211. Gehrig continued to lead in driving in runs with 87, while Rice of Washington continued to top the base stealers with 13. Johnny Hodapp of Cleveland, had 114 hits; Earl Combs of the Yankees, had collected 12 triples, and Marty McManus of Detroit, led in the two-base hits with 27.

Consistent with the general letdown, the Yankees lost eight points from the team batting average of a week ago, but continued to lead with a mark of .313. Washington sagged two points but remained second at .302, while Cleveland gained a single point to move into third place at .301.

Philadelphia held on as the leading field club, although its average of .973 was a point less than last week. Washington improved two points and jumped into second position at .972. Boston turned in eight double plays to bring its total to 85, but was only two ahead of Detroit, which made an even dozen during the week.

Sad Sam Jones of the onrushing Washington Senators, became the pitching leader by gaining credit for two victories, to make his record eight games won and two lost. Bob Grove of the Athletics still had a mark of 11 victories and three defeats, although he got into two games. Grove also retained control of the strikeout situation, with 105, but was only four ahead of his righthanded teammate, George Earnshaw.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	54	28	.659
St. Paul	46	36	.561
Toledo	45	37	.549
Minneapolis	40	41	.494
Kansas City	39	40	.494
Indianapolis	33	46	.418
Columbus	35	49	.417
Milwaukee	34	49	.410

RESULTS FRIDAY

Milwaukee 16, Minneapolis 7.
Kansas City 2, St. Paul 0.
Toledo 8, Indianapolis 4.
Louisville at Columbus (rain).

FORMER CADDY LOSES TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The amateur championship of the Chicago District Golf Association was won here July 11 by John Westland of the Sunset Ridge Country Club, defeating Charles Becka, Jr., recently a Calumet Country Club caddy, 3 to 2, at 36 holes. Westland led by a margin of 1 up at the eighteenth, and was only one stroke over par. The Sunset Ridge golfer previously won the title in 1928.

MISS HAUCK WINS TITLE

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—A young Toledo miss is Ohio's new woman golf champion. Mary Hauck, of the Sylvania Club, won the title here July 11 by defeating the defending champion, Mrs. Curtis Sohl, of the Scioto Country Club, 3 and 1.

HEADBOARD ON WEETAMOE GOES

Lets Mainsail Drop While Racing With Enterprise —Contest Called

OBSERVATION RACES STANDING

Yacht and owners	P.C.
Weetamoe, George Nichols et al	100
Enterprise, W. W. Aldrich et al	75
Yankee, J. S. Lawrence et al	70
Whirlwind, L. K. Thorne et al	60

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—When the four America's Cup prospective defenders made sail today for another of the so-called observation races which the New York Yacht Club arranged not only to assist its cup committee in determining the best all-round boat to meet the Shamrock V, but to help the managers, skippers, sailing masters and crews in finding the possibilities of their individual crafts, the Weetamoe, designed by Clinton H. Crane for a syndicate headed by George Nichols and his brother-in-law, Junius S. Morgan Jr., had yet to lose a race in the series.

The Enterprise, planned by W. Starling Burgess for a group of seven men, gathered by Winthrop W. Aldrich and Harold S. Vanderbilt was a fairly good second, with two victories and two defeats, the Boston yacht Yankee designed and partially financed by Frank C. Paine was third with two victories and three defeats, while the Whirlwind from the drawing boards of L. Francis Herreshoff and owned in greater part by Landon K. Thorne of New York was trailing with a single win and four defeats.

The extra race sailed by the Yankee and Whirlwind was due to an accident to the Weetamoe in the contest of July 11 with the Enterprise which immediately retired also.

The weather continued favorable as the yachts were picked up by their tenders this morning and left for the start in eastern Block Island Sound, but again the breeze was slow in putting in an appearance, in fact it seems to be its rule to wait until noon before attaining any force and well into the afternoon in reaching a maximum.

25 Knots an Hour

The highest velocity so far in the series was July 11, when it twice reached 25 knots an hour, but only for a few minutes. The cup committee is very desirous of seeing the yachts under strong conditions from start to finish, owing to the uncertainty of what the defender will be required to face over the same course two months hence.

Weetamoe is a trifle the best in light weather and Yankee is very fast in a breeze, with the Enterprise an excellent all-round craft, and the Whirlwind still to find herself, but with great possibilities.

There was, therefore, considerable interest in the outcome of today's contests, with Weetamoe meeting the Yankee and the Enterprise tackling the Whirlwind. The Weetamoe's accident was not serious. She was beating out to the first mark in a 30-mile triangular race with the Enterprise and had just tacked under the stern of the latter when the headboard of her mainsail gave way and the big piece of canvas came fluttering slowly down to the deck. As she had four other mailsails back on her tender, she was, of course, amply equipped for her race today with the Yankee.

The Whirlwind and Yankee which were sent away 15 minutes after the first pair, had another close contest, due in part to a mistake of the latter in far overstanding the first mark, after securing a long lead. Secretary Adams completely outmanuvered skipper Hammond just before the start, driving the Whirlwind away from the line and then swinging round for a leisure crossing close to the tug on the starboard tack. The Thorne boat followed 20 seconds later and immediately tacked to port, with the Yankee following promptly. In the next hour the two boats tacked 11 times, the Whirlwind on each occasion taking the initiative and the Yankee meeting every move, and gaining steadily.

Run Under Ballooners

Three miles from the mark the Yankee had a lead of fully a mile, in fact she was so far ahead, and so intent on tacking with Whirlwind, that she overstood the buoy more than half a mile. The result was that she came for the mark broad off the wind which had breezed up to 25 knots while the Whirlwind on the same tack cut across and was only 1m. 14s. astern when she swung round the buoy. It was the second instance this week in which the Yankee jeopardized her chances by being too far ahead and in both cases it was the Whirlwind which profited.

The rest of the race was more or less a procession, the yachts running along the second leg under ballooners with the Whirlwind bringing up in a slightly stronger breeze and gaining a few seconds in the 10 miles. The Yankee had a margin of 1m. 4s. at the second mark which she swung in another 25-knot puff, which sent her down to her scuppers for the first time this week. The Whirlwind's leerail was also awash as she flattened sheets for the fetch to the finish. The Thorne boat drew up a bit in the first seven miles and at one time was scarcely more than hailing distance astern. Then the breeze slackened and hauled, and the remainder of the race was sailed under balloon jibs with the two boats barely drifting across the line.

Before the start today it was announced that the cup committee would confer with the managers tomorrow as to the program for next week's racing. The summary of the July 11 contest:

FIFTH OBSERVATION RACE—COURSE 30 MILES TRIANGULAR—WIND LIGHT STRONG—SEA ROUGH

FIRST PAIR

Weetamoe vs. Enterprise

Race called off through accident to Weetamoe.

SECOND PAIR

	H.	M.	S.
Yankee, J. S. Lawrence, et al	3	20	41
Whirlwind, L. K. Thorne, et al	3	22	16

First Leg—A Beat

Yankee, J. S. Lawrence, et al	1	22	53
Whirlwind, L. K. Thorne, et al	1	24	7

Second Leg—A Reach

Yankee, J. S. Lawrence et al	57	37	
Whirlwind, L. K. Thorne et al	57	27	

Third Leg—A Fetch

Yankee, J. S. Lawrence et al	1	00	11
Whirlwind, L. K. Thorne et al	1	00	42

Pirates and Reds Get Good Pitching

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	45	29	.608
Chicago	45	33	.577
New York	42	35	.545
St. Louis	40	36	.526
Boston	36	39	.480
Pittsburgh	35	41	.461
Cincinnati	32	43	.427
Philadelphia	27	46	.370

RESULTS FRIDAY

Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

With only two games played in the National League on July 11, the standing remained unchanged. Pittsburgh evened its series with the St. Louis Cardinals by defeating them, 6 to 2. Cincinnati opened its eastern tour by winning from Philadelphia, 5 to 3. These two contests were the only ones scheduled.

The effective combination of hard hitting and effective pitching by Ervin Brame was what gave the Pirates their victory. The veteran pitcher kept the eight hits made by the Cardinals well scattered and also made two hits himself out of four times up. He scored two of his team's six runs. Paul Waner of the Pirates was the batting star of the day, however, the right fielder getting four hits, including a double, in as many trips to the plate. Hemsley made three safe hits in four times up. Hallahan, Haid and Lindsey worked in the box for Manager Street, the first named being the loser. Orsatti drove out three hits for the Cardinals, two of them triples.

Red Lucas was the star both in the box and at the bat, as the Reds won from the Phillies. He held his heavy-hitting opponents to eight hits, which he kept well scattered, and hit a long home run in the ninth inning. Walker, Stripp and Cuccinello each made two hits for the Reds. Hurst and O'Doul each accounted for two hits for the Phillies, while Davis contributed a homer. Collard pitched the entire game for the losers.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	x	6	16	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	4

Batteries—Brame and Hemsley; Hallahan, Haid, Lindsey and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Hallahan. Umpires—McGrew, Rigler and Jorda. Time—1h. 58m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—	5	11	0
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	3	8	0

Batteries—Lucas and Gooch; Collard and Davis. Umpires—Magergurth, Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 53m.

White Sox Tie With Browns for Sixth

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	52	26	.667
Philadelphia	54	29	.651
New York	45	33	.577
Cleveland	39	41	.488
Detroit	37	46	.466
St. Louis	32	49	.395
Chicago	30	46	.385
Boston	30	39	.380

RESULTS FRIDAY

Detroit 11, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 3.

Chicago moved up into a tie with the St. Louis Browns for sixth place in the American League on July 11, by defeating Manager Killifer's men 5 to 3. Detroit went one more step nearer a first division position by winning from the Cleveland Indians, 11 to 1. The other teams were not scheduled to play.

Pat Caraway, in the major leagues for the first time this season, pitched the White Sox to a victory over the Browns. He held his opponents to seven hits which he kept well scattered. His team mates made 11 hits off Blaeholder and Collins, who worked in the box for the losers. Watwood connected with three hits in four times up for the winners, while Cissell made two. Jeffries drove out a long home run. Melillo made two hits for the Browns, one of them a triple.

Waite Hoyt held the Indians quite easily while his team mates were hitting hard at the deliveries of Brown and Miller. The former New York Yankee allowed only seven hits and one run, the Tigers themselves making 18 hits to score 11 runs. Johnson, Funk, Gehringer and Stone each made three hits for the winners, one of Stone's being a triple. Goldman did the most consistent batting for the Indians, the young shortstop getting three hits in four times up. Earl Averill hit a long triple. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	5	11	1
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	7	1

Batteries—Caraway and Tate; Blaeholder, Collins and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—1h. 48m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	3	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	x	—	11	18	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	7	1

Batteries—Hoyt and Hayworth; Brown, Miller and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Van Graflan, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—1h. 59m.

ITALY AND JAPAN TIE IN OPENING SINGLES

GENOA, Italy (AP)—Italy's ambidextrous tennis star, Giorgio A. de Stefani, came through with an unexpected victory against Japan July 11, but his countryman, Baron Humbert L. de Morpurgo, not in good condition, met with defeat.

As a result the home forces broke even with the Japanese in the opening singles matches of the European Zone Davis Cup tennis final, the winner of which will play the United States for the right to challenge the Frenchmen, present cup holders.

Yoshiro Ohta snatched one set from de Stefani, the latter winning at 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, but de Morpurgo lost in straight sets to Takeiichi Harada, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5. Fans and writing experts alike had regarded Ohta and de Morpurgo as almost certain winners.

FALCON WINS SLOOP PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONUMENT BEACH, Mass.—Sailing in a good south-southwestern breeze the fleet of the Eastern Yacht Club which is on its annual cruise reached this port July 11 from Newport, R. I. The start for the racing fleet was off Brenton Reef and the Falcon captured the chief prize for sloops with Isaac R. Edmunds's Daiquiri winning in the schooner class.

POLO POSTPONED ONE WEEK

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States junior polo championships, scheduled to open July 12 at the Rumson Country Club, near Red Bank, N. J., were postponed for one week. The first game now is to be played July 19 and in the meantime a new draw will be made and the playing schedule revised.

HORTON SMITH TAKES THE LEAD

Has Two Strokes Margin in United States Open Golf

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Two young Americans named J. Horton Smith and Robert T. Jones Jr. fought a brilliant duel July 11 for leadership at the half way mark of the United States open golf championship here. In this homebred struggle the strapping young blond professional, Horton Smith, outplayed the champion of the world, Bobby Jones, to take the lead in this classic of golf classics for the first time in his career.

Smith added a par-cracking 70, the best round of the day, to his par 72 of the first round for a two-day 36-hole total of 142. Playing right behind, Jones started his second round with a one-stroke advantage, lost it on the first nine and emerged from a stiff battle with the hazards of Interlachen with a score of 73 and a 36-hole total of 144.

Fully 10,000 spectators, scrambling around on a day that was well up in the 90-degree region but not so torrid as the day before because of a cooling breeze, galloped back and forth as these two darlings of the galleries, Smith and Jones, played out their rounds, five minutes apart.

Smith Outplays Jones

Smith who now represents the exclusive Cragston (N. Y.) Golf Club of the metropolitan district, played the great Georgian to a standstill in the first personal duel these two ever had had the chance to wage for the blue ribbon prize of American golf. Smith has been coming like the wind in the last few years and is the youngest of the new crop of professional stars. He shot for the main goal July 11 with a combination of skill and confidence that may make him a difficult youth for Jones or anyone else to catch.

The two strokes difference between Smith and Jones represented the difference between the way they played the ordinarily easy 408-yard fifteenth hole. The young professional had a one-stroke edge at the time and got his par 4 without special difficulty. A few moments later, Jones, on the same hole, hooked his tee shot wildly to the long grass in a spot where he was prevented by a tree from doing anything but playing out safely. The champ then pitched to the back edge of the green, came on weakly and missed a four-foot putt as the climax to a wretched 6.

The three veteran favorites, Macdonald Smith, Tommy Armour and Walter C. Hagen, in quick succesison shot away their chances for a par score or better on the tough incoming nine.

Jones, in second place, found himself in a tie with Harry Cooper, who duplicated his par 72 of the opening total for a 144 total.

Mac Smith Takes 75

Mac Smith, who had shared the first day's lead with Armour at 70, took 75 and occupied fourth place with a total of 145.

There were a half dozen or so inside the 150 mark to indicate how keen the competition has been, with a total of 156 as the dividing line for those 60 and ties allowed to compete in the final half of the 72-hole play.

It was still pretty much of a wide open battle, too, with eight of the most seasoned professional favorites, along with the one and only Bobby Jones, bunched within five strokes of each. Any one of them has the chance to break through, but on the basis of Friday's play Jones and Smith looked as the pair most likely to fight it out with Cooper, Mac Smith, Armour, Farrell and Hagen still within easy reach of the lead. The cards of those who qualified:

Horton Smith, New York	72	70 142
Harry Cooper, Chicago	72	72 144
*Bobby Jones, Atlanta	71	73 144
Charles Lacey, Philadelphia	74	70 144
Macdonald Smith, New York	70	75 145
Wilfred Cox, Brooklyn	71	75 146
Tommy Armour, Detroit	70	76 146
J. C. Farrell, Mamaroneck	74	72 146
W. C. Hagen, New York	72	75 147
John Golden, Darien	74	73 147
Craig Wood, New York	73	75 148
Bob Shave, Cleveland	76	72 148
Jack Forrester, Crodell	73	75 148
Billy Burke, New York	76	72 148
Charles Guest, Detroit	76	73 149
Eddie Williams, Cleveland	73	76 149
Ed Dudley, Wilmington	74	75 149
Jim Barnes, New York	74	76 150
Leo Diegel, Agua Caliente	75	75 150
W. Kozak, Douglaston	74	76 150
W. J. Mehlhorn, Pensacola	76	74 150
*T. P. Perkins, New York	76	75 150
Willie MacFarlane, New York	74	77 151
Francis Gallet, Milwaukee	76	75 151
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford	73	78 151
J. E. Rogers, Denver	72	79 151
Emerick Koosis, Milford	77	75 152
Peter O'Hara, Pittsburgh	75	77 152
Willie Hunter, Los Angeles	76	76 152
Al Watrous, Detroit	79	73 152
Willie Klein, East Williston	75	77 152
Olin Dutra, Los Angeles	73	79 152
Frank Walsh, Chicago	75	78 153
Francis Schneider, Dallas	76	77 153
G. M. Smith, Chicago	76	77 153
George Christ, Rochester, N. Y.	75	78 153
Robert Crowley, Haverhill, Mass.	75	78 153
*Johnny Goodman, Omaha	74	80 154
Al Heron, Reading, Pa.	76	78 154
Gene Sarazeen, New York	78	76 154
J. P. Rouse, Chicago	77	77 154
*L. H. Bolstad, Minneapolis	79	75 154
Jack Burke, Houston, Tex.	74	80 154
Fred Morrison, Los Angeles	78	76 154
*George Von Elm, Detroit	80	74 154
Tom Rakiets, Cuyahoga Falls	77	77 154
Denny Shute, Worthington	76	78 154
Ted Luther, Corry, Pa.	76	78 154
Al Espinosa, Chicago	76	78 154
Herman Barron, Port Chester	77	78 155
Jock Hendry, St. Paul	77	78 155
Telford Gibroski, Jackson	79	76 155
Walter Bemish, Genesee	80	75 155
*Gus Novotny, Chicago	77	78 155
Tom Creavy, Long Lake	81	74 155
Ralph Guldahl, Dallas	80	75 155
*George Voigt, New York	76	79 155
Charles Hilgendorf, Detroit	74	81 155
Bill Tinder, Anderson, Ind.	79	77 156
*D. K. Moe, Portland	75	81 156
Mortie Dutra, Long Beach	76	80 156
Ervin Ottman, Louisville	73	83 156
*Dick Martin, Chicago	78	78 156
*Chick Evans, Chicago	81	75 156
Eddie Schultz, Troy, N. Y.	76	80 156
Emmett French, Southern Pines	80	76 156
Arthur Ham, Detroit	77	79 156
Jim Foulis, Chicago	78	78 156
Alex Ayton, Springfield, Ill.	76	80 156

*Amateur.

TILDEN WINS EVERY GAME

NOORDWIJK-ANN-ZEE, Holland (AP)—Bill Tilden entered the semifinals of the Dutch tennis championship July 11 to the tune of his third love-set victory in as many days. This time his victim was M. van der Feen of Holland, who, like two of his countrymen before him, was unable to take a game from the United States champion in three sets. The other semifinalists in singles are Dr. Daniel Prenn, Germany; Hans Timmer, Holland, and Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia. In the doubles semifinals Tilden and Prenn defeated Menzel and O. Koopman, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0. Their opponents for the title will be Timmer and A. Diemer Kool of Holland.

Fielded Perfectly in League Race

The Carolina Studio, Norwich, Vt.

CAPT. B. J. McDONOUGH '30
Dartmouth Varsity Baseball Team

Cornell Nine Leads Eastern College League in Fielding

Official fielding and pitching records for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship season of 1930 are released today. They show that Cornell led the six colleges in the matter of team fielding with an average of .971, six points better than that of Dartmouth, which won the championship. Columbia finished last in fielding with .928 The average for the entire league was .947.

Individual averages show that Capt.-elect Francis T. Vincent '31 of Yale led the first basemen with .990, making only one error in 104 chances. Morton H. Wilner '30, captain of Pennsylvania, was the best fielding second baseman with an average of .977. He accepted 42 of his 43 chances. Lester M. Handleman '31, Cornell, was the leading shortstop accepting 35 of his 36 chances for an average of .972 and Thomas F. Eagan '31, Dartmouth, led the third basemen with .937, having slipped up on only three of his 48 chances.

Capt. Blinn S. Cushman '30, Cornell, led the left fielders by accepting all 20 of his chances without an error, while six centerfielders and five right fielders had perfect averages. Five pitchers accepted all of their chances successfully and two of the catchers did the same. The averages:

TEAM FIELDING

Team	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	DP.	PB.	LOB.	PC.
Cornell	9	237	101	10	348	7	3	64	.971
Dartmouth	10	269	145	15	429	7	3	52	.965
Princeton	10	266	144	28	438	6	1	92	.936
Yale	9	231	138	26	395	7	1	90	.934
Pennsylvania	10	266	115	29	410	1	1	81	.929
Columbia	10	267	156	33	456	9	5	73	.928
League	29	1536	799	141	2476	37	14	452	.947

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Three Games or More

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Vincent, F. T., Yale '31	R	9	101	2	1	104	7	.990
Austen, George Jr., Princeton '30	L	8	80	3	1	84	4	.9881
LaFrance, A. E., Cornell '30	L	9	80	1	1	82	5	.9878
Stelljes, Henry Jr., Columbia '32	R	10	110	8	3	121	7	.975
Barber, H. L., Dartmouth '32	L	9	96	2	3	101	5	.970
Callaghan, R. J., Pennsylvania '30	L	8	85	3	3	91	1	.967

SECOND BASEMEN

Wilner, M. H., Pennsylvania '30	R	10	21	21	1	43	..	.977
Swift, W. H. Jd, Princeton '30	R	10	29	36	3	68	4	.956
Beyer, J. H., Yale '30	R	9	24	18	2	44	6	.955
Jeremiah, E. J., Dartmouth '30	R	10	23	15	2	40	3	.950
Habicht, C. H., Cornell '31	R	9	19	19	2	40	4	.950
Morrison, James, Columbia '30	R	10	25	29	3	57	4	.944

THIRD BASEMEN

Eagan, T. F., Dartmouth '31	R	10	19	26	3	48	2	.937
Goodman, Sidney, Cornell '31	R	7	12	16	2	30	3	.933
Vogt, R. L., Princeton '30	R	10	11	16	3	30	1	.900
Wargen, E. W., Yale '32	R	9	11	32	5	48	1	.896
Becker, P. O., Pennsylvania '30	R	7	15	27	5	47	1	.894
McLaughlin, T. F., Columbia '32	R	10	14	19	6	39	2	.846
Walker, A. J., Pennsylvania '30	R	3	3	7	4	14

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

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MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

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THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY governess wanted, Scotch or English; Christian Scientist preferred. E-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1883. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 125 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

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Opposite Symphony Hall

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
July 10, 1930
(D. P. U. 3958)
STATION AT CAMBRIDGE AND CHARLES STREETS, BOSTON

The Commission of the Department of Public Utilities having prepared a plan, under the provisions of Chapter 444 of the Acts of the year 1924, showing the location and design of an additional station in connection with the Cambridge subway at or near the junction of Cambridge and Charles streets in the City of Boston, a public hearing on said plan will be held by said Commission at its hearing room, 166 State House, Boston, on *Thursday, July 24, 1930,* at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Commission,
ALLAN BROOKS,
Administrative Secretary

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A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
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Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—Cool, attractive rooms and apartments for business or professional people; several overlook the park in front of Christian Science church. R. C. EVEREST, 8 Norway Street. Tel. Cop. 1732-W.

BOSTON, Bay State Road, No. 205—Large airy room, beautiful location overlooking the Charles; clean, cool, quiet, very desirable; also small room, price moderate. Kenmore 3497.

BOSTON—Furnished living room and connecting bedroom; gentleman; Christian Scientist preferred. Ken. 1893, 57 Norway St. AMIE CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Hemenway St.—Airy furnished room with kitchen privileges for summer months; 5 minutes to Christian Science church. E-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 57 Westland Ave.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments; desirable inspected rooms. Call daily and Sundays, Back Bay 10889.

BOSTON, 217 Huntington Ave., Apt. 2—Attractive double room, also single room, hair mattress; clean; business man. Kenmore 7460.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—Pleasant rooms in quiet home; single $7 and $10, double $12 and $15. Tel. Commonwealth 9109.

BOSTON, Belmont Hotel, 116 Huntington Avenue—Clean, pleasant rooms; transient and permanent.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon St.—Desirable rooms for business people; private house; $4 and $5 per week. Tel. Aspinwall 8975.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for one or two women in modern apartment; quiet section; near Harvard Sq.; privileges. C-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Large room, light, cool; separate lavatory; $9. Also room $8. TRIGGS, 3E.

NEW YORK CITY, 60 East 94th—Two large, delightful, airy light rooms; home and kitchen privileges. Atwater 4712.

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1-2-3 Room Apartments. Newly Renovated.
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Or see Janitor.

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BOSTON—Well furnished 4 room and kitchenette apartment, 2 bedrooms, for 1 or 2 months, Frigidaire, elevator; can be seen evenings. Suite 19, 452 Audubon Rd. Tel. Kenmore 2615.

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—Kitchenette apartments, 1 to 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; janitor, telephone service. B. B. 1145.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Completely renovated apartment; Coolidge Corner vicinity; fully furnished; lease. For particulars apply to R. E. TOWNSEND, 85 Devonshire St. Tel. Hubbard 5768.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Rental until September 15, furnished modern apartment, 5 rooms, fine location. Call Hyannis 62-M or call RENTAL OFFICE, 453 Washington Street, Brookline.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished apartment for summer, large room, bath, kitchenette, dinette; available now. Aspinwall 1476. Suite 27, 48 Strathmore Road.

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N. Y. C., 98 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5-G—Combination living-bedroom, dinette, kitchen, unfurnished; mechanical refrigeration; large closets. Susquehanna 3985 or Pennsylvania 3978 or see Superintendent.

NEW YORK CITY, 25 Park Ave.—One room, kitchenette, bath, elevator, furnished apartment, cool, three months $75; two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $150; business woman; hours 9-5. Caledonia 3377.

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REFINED bachelor will share attractive apartment with gentleman of culture; investigate. Box B-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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"THE ONE-STOP SERVICE STATION"

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Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
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20 to 25%
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We deliver flowers for all occasions
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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PARIS VICINITY—Family Pension, 18 bis rue de l'Eglise, Neuilly-sur-Seine—Comforts; garden; easy communications; terms from Frs. 40 to Frs. 75 daily inclusive.

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PARIS—Young Frenchman gives conversation lessons; acts as guide; evenings only. GEORGES CHARBONNEAU, 149, rue Cheval-lier, Levallois-Perret.

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Paris—SUZY OLIVIER (herself)
Dressmaking, lingerie. Comes to your home
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SWITZERLAND—Small, comfortable flat to let for 3 or 4 months; 2 bedrooms (4 beds), sitting room, kitchen, bathroom, &c.; good verandah, silver, linen & piano included; 10 guineas per month; excellent lessons can be had, piano, cello, singing & languages; Scots housekeeper available; restful holiday, splendid mountain air & scenery. Apply DENNY, The Whins, Bushmills, Co. Antrim, Ireland.

Winchester Mansions, Cape Town
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Ideal situation, comfortable & up-to-date. Constant hot water, central heating, near tram & buses. Apply: C. REINECKE, Marchams Bldgs., Adderley St. Phone 2437.

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PARIS SUBURBS—Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, Asnières, receive paying guests and students; villa facing park; garden; garage.

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GERMANY—Expert in hotel and restaurant branch seeks post as steward, manager, waiter, etc. CARL RASMUSSEN, Hamburg, Osterbeck Strasse 58, Germany.

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Many years of experience.

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Repairs and Transformations
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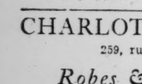

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(Continued)

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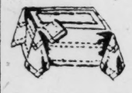

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Our colors guaranteed fast.
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EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED
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Original designs.
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The freedom of an hotel with the comfort of a home.
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Prices to suit everyone
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(Continued)

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English Spoken Se Habla Espagnol.

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Wasche und Unterzeuge

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in Scandinavia
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SWITZERLAND

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you find at
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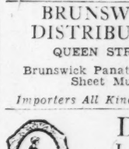

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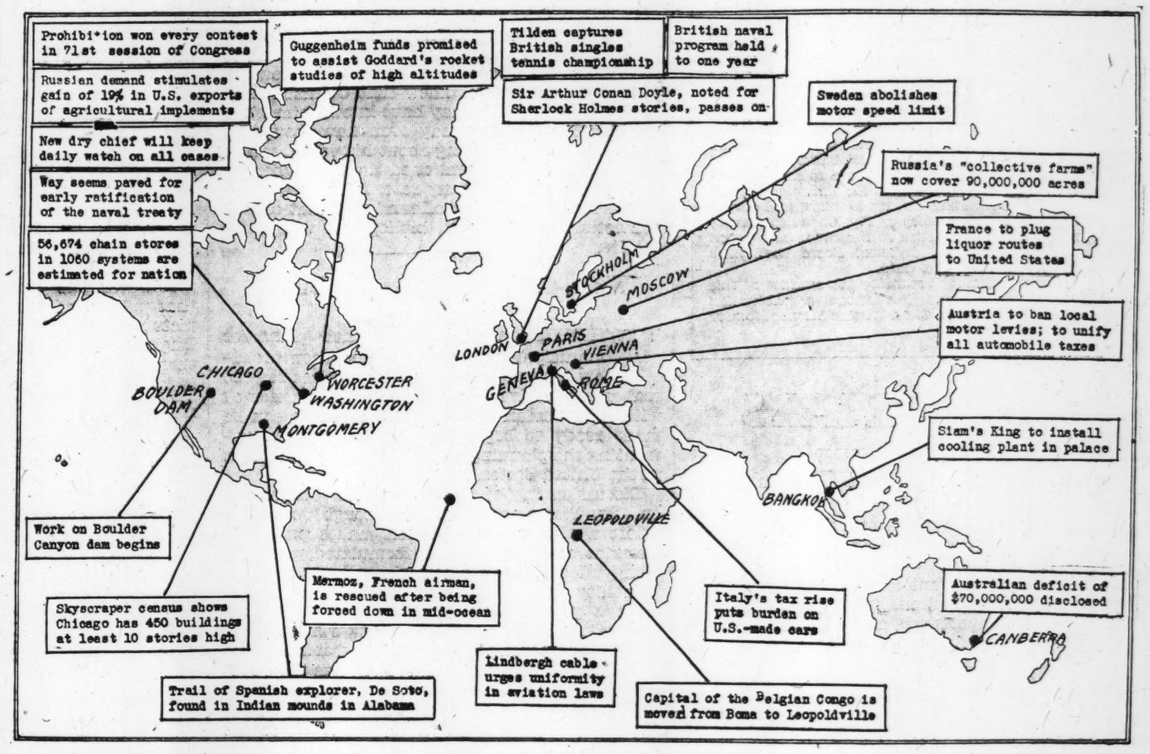

Prohibition won every contest in 71st session of Congress
Russian demand stimulates gain of 19% in U.S. exports of agricultural implements
New dry chief will keep daily watch on all cases
Way seems paved for early ratification of the naval treaty
56,674 chain stores in 1060 systems are estimated for nation
Guggenheim funds promised to assist Goddard's rocket studies of high altitudes
Tilden captures British singles tennis championship
British naval program held to one year
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, noted for Sherlock Holmes stories, passes on
Sweden abolishes motor speed limit
Russia's "collective farms" now cover 90,000,000 acres
France to plug liquor routes to United States
Austria to ban local motor levies; to unify all automobile taxes
Siam's King to install cooling plant in palace
Australian deficit of $70,000,000 disclosed
Italy's tax rise puts burden on U.S.-made cars
Capital of the Belgian Congo is moved from Boma to Leopoldville
Lindbergh cable urges uniformity in aviation laws
Mermoz, French airman, is rescued after being forced down in mid-ocean
Work on Boulder Canyon dam begins
Skyscraper census shows Chicago has 450 buildings at least 10 stories high
Trail of Spanish explorer, De Soto, found in Indian mounds in Alabama
CHICAGO
BOULDER DAM
WORCESTER
WASHINGTON
MONTGOMERY
STOCKHOLM
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
VIENNA
GENEVA
ROME
BANGKOK
LEOPOLDVILLE
CANBERRA

One Minute Biographies

Who: ISABELLA D'ESTE.

Where: Italy.

When: Fifteenth to sixteenth centuries.

Why famous: An Italian princess, who became Marchioness of Mantua and all her life moved a magnificent figure among the pageantry of the Italian Renaissance. Isabella and her sister, Beatrice d'Este, belonged to one of the most ancient of the reigning families of Italy. Their descent may be traced back to rulers of the province of Tuscany as long ago as the Carolingian period—that is to say, perhaps the eighth or the ninth centuries. Later on the d'Este family came to play a prominent part in Italian life of the stirring and colorful medieval and Renaissance periods, first appearing conspicuously in those prolonged wars which were waged between the two parties of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, when its princes were leaders of the former faction.

In spite of incessant civil strife, those men of the house of d'Este, the father and the uncles of Beatrice and of Isabella, experienced intervals during which peace and prosperity prevailed in their dominions. For the most part, these princes were learned men and able rulers, living at their almost regal courts and making themselves patrons of commerce, of the industries and of the arts. Ercole, the father of Beatrice and Isabella, became the patron of Ariosto. Thus the two daughters grew up in the most favored surroundings and were proficient in the arts and letters. The richest jewels, damasks and cut velvets, the most elaborately gilded and carved furniture, the mellowest of marble walls and pillars—all the gorgeousness of the Italian Renaissance at its height—was to them merely an accustomed setting.

When Isabella was 16, she was married to Francesco Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua, and thus she attained a position of wider scope and vastly increased power. She utilized to the utmost her knowledge of men and affairs and proved herself a true diplomat in her dealings with Cesare Borgia and other ruling princes. As was true of her sister, the Duchess of Milan, Isabella too dwelt at her own court of Mantua to which she attracted a host of the nobles, the rulers, the poets and the artists of her age. Into her dazzling circle were drawn such men as Raphael, Andrea Mantegna and Giulio Romano; even as Beatrice had sourrunded herself with the illustrious figures of Correggio, Castiglione, and Leonardo da Vinci. The two sisters thus created their own atmosphere of good taste and splendor. Beatrice is thought to have been largely responsible for such world-famed buildings as the Castello of Milan and the Certosa of Pavia, while Isabella summoned Giulio Romano to enlarge and beautify her own Castello of Mantua. Though it is written that Isabella was in character less attractive than her sister, one writer has said of her that she was "undoubtedly, among all the princesses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the one who most strikingly and perfectly personified the aspirations of the Renaissance."

Brevities

Detroit News: The trend in crowded cities, says a motor expert, must be toward smaller cars than any so far produced. We are trying to visualize the pedestrian of the future, knee-deep in sedans.

Chicago Daily News: A miss is as good as her smile.

Judge: Simile—R is silent, as in Harvard.

A Quotation for Today

THERE is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till.—EMERSON.

The Mail Bag

Newport News, Virginia

Dear Editor:

Like the rest of your Mail Bag corespondents, I am seeking friendships with other Mail Baggers. For years we have been taking the Monitor, and I have been reading the Mail Bag ever since it first apeared, so you see you have a very old friend you did not know about. I should like to correspond with some girls of my own age (16) anywhere, but I would especially like to hear from a French girl because I am studying French in school.

Last term many of the advanced classes in French and Spanish in school corresponded, through the school, with students in French and Spanish schools who were studying English. Our teacher did not think we knew enough French for that. The letters received were very interesting, and taught some of the Spanish and French customs which we thought very peculiar.

I am interested in literature, and I am a member of the Literary Club in our high school. The club has prepared a book composed of original writings of the members which is to be published in the fall. I also like swimming, stamp collecting, and art. My brother and I have a stamp collection which we find most interesting. We now have stamps from many small countries which we never heard of before. We should be glad to exchange duplicate stamps with anyone interested in collecting stamps.

Please give my best regards to Snubs, Waddles, and Mr. Scroggins.

Dorothy B.

Charleston, West Virginia

Dear Editor:

The Monitor is very helpful in my school work. I like, besides the Mail Bag, the Diary of Snubs, "I Record Only the Sunny Hours," One Minute Biographies and the Adventures of Waddles. I haven't seen any letters in the Mail Bag from Charleston, so I will take this opportunity to tell you something about it.

Charleston is the capital city of West Virginia, and is located on the Kanawha river. It has a population of 60,000. Sometimes it is called the Cog City. The reason is that the letters, C-O-G, stand for coal, oil and gas, and Charleston is rich in these products. Charleston is also a manufacturing and commercial center. It manufactures sheet glass, axes, bottles and chemicals. Every day steamboats go up and down the river, transporting coal and oil.

My hobbies are hiking, camping, fishing, boating, baseball and, best of all, the making of model airplanes. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade in school. I should like to correspond with a boy in any country, but they will need to write in English, as that is the only language I understand.

Norman W.

Marion, Indiana

Dear Editor:

With my letter I am enclosing a copy of our school newspaper, the Central Survey. We are a grade school, and it was our first trial at editing a paper. The sixth grade pupils acted as editors. The enterprise was greatly aided by our weekly study of news, in which study The Christian Science Monitor has established itself as a model newspaper.

We are just closing a safety campaign. We have accomplished a great deal through essays, posters, poems, songs, yells and plays. Our whole aim was to be active in a constructive way and to serve our community, and the entire campaign was executed without a thought of fear.

Best wishes to the Monitor and its readers.

Ruth B.

[Thank you for the copy of the Central Survey, Ruth.—Ed.]

Hudson, New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

Our whole family certainly does enjoy our Monitor, everything we seem to need for reading is in it. Our grandfather, I believe, reads every word in it. During school we depend on it for our Current Events. Mother cuts out everything about cooking, gardening, flowers, etc., also pictures, poems and the religious articles.

We have a box with the puzzles and answers for rainy days when we don't know what to do with ourselves. The stories on the Children's Page we older children read to the younger ones. Since my brother began collecting stamps we have been especially interested in the Mail Bag and we wish that it came every day. Brother has answered several letters and has had one reply so far. What a thrill when it came with its gay stamp of another land!

I have been searching the Mail Bag for some time for a letter from some one in Norway. We have a neighboring family who came from Norway and they are such good friends. From their stories of the homeland it must be a very beautiful country. Mother has learned to make their "July Kake." How good and "Christmasy" the house smells when it is baking.

I should be very happy if some girl from Norway would write to me. I love to read, swim, skate, play on the school basketball team and am interested in stamps and pictures of other countries.

Barbara R.

Waterbury, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

How I love to read the Mail Bag! I think it is very interesting to hear all about different things in every country. I live near Waterbury, in a small town called Cheshire. Waterbury is noted for making clocks or watches, also brass articles.

We live on a small farm, but about forty acres are woods. I find great joy when walking through them. We have many rare flowers which are the pink and yellow ladyslippers or moccasin flowers, and orchids.

There is a large apple tree in our front yard which spreads all around the lawn. One year a robin, a chipping sparrow, a bluebird and a scarlet tanager built their nests in it at the same time. We are great lovers of birds so we try to protect them as much as we can. We have several feeders scattered around the place where we put suet during the winter months.

I would like to correspond with girls from any country, and I will answer any letter that I receive.

Carol H.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Ora P. (13), Plymouth, Ind.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Judy B. (13), Little Rock, Ark.—Interested in tennis and swimming.

Doris McR. (14), Seattle, Wash.

Geraldine E. (14), Glendale, Calif.—Especially from England and Spain.

Marion M. (15), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in drawing, painting and sculpture. Correspond in French or English. (If you will send in your letters we will forward them, Marion.)

Doris C (15), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from Japan, Australia and Hawaii.

Boys

Stuart L. (12), Belmont, Mass.—Interested in stamps.

Carl S. (20), Munich, Germany. From American boys.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Rock Garden

Southport, Eng.

ON A gate in the Lake District there is a notice which reads, "Anyone is welcome to walk round the Rock Garden." On entering the grounds one finds arrows to guide the way.

The garden is on a hillside and full of honeysuckle, rhododendrons, azaleas and other lovely bushes, as well as many flowers and plants which surround the paths. Those who desire may give into a box for a London church where the need seems great. By the box is a verse from Browning which reads:—

A poor man saved by thee shall make thee rich
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.

Along one of the pretty paths up the hillside is a seat with a view down the lake. On the back of the seat are carved the words, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help."

The grateful respect for the privilege of sharing this garden is easily read on the faces of all visitors seen there.

A Word a Day

Lagniappe

Here is a colorful word which seems to deserve wider recognition. It is rather common in the southern part of the United States, especially in Louisiana, and designates the trifling articles which shopkeepers or marketmen add gratis to customers to build up good will; in other words, any complimentary present from a dealer to a purchaser, something extra.

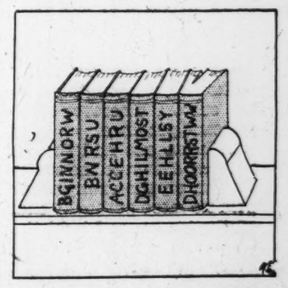
The word is regarded as a Creole adaptation of the Spanish *la*, "the," and *ñapa*, "small gift."

La-gniappe' is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled lan-nyap', with each *a* as in *hat*, *y* as in *fancy*.

"The grocer gave the woman's little girl a stick of candy for lagniappe."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

English Poets Puzzle



The names of six famous English poets have been rearranged alphabetically. Can you name them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Transposition Puzzle: Hare, hear. Hose, shoe. Mane, name.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Hapsburgs and Hungary

AT FIRST sight it would seem that it would not greatly matter whether Prince Otto or another member of the Hapsburg family took the place of the Regent of Hungary. These personal or dynastic questions, it may be urged, have only a minor importance, and need not concern the serious diplomatist. Why should the statesmen of the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania—be so excited and so resolute in their opposition whenever it appears possible that the heir of a long line of rulers is to be restored to the throne? They did not move when Prince Carol became King of Rumania, despite the law forbidding his return. They regarded his accession as a purely domestic affair. Why, then, should they trouble themselves about the internal arrangements of Hungary?

These questions are worth asking and answering at this juncture, when, according to close observers, preparations are going on apace to put Prince Otto on the throne that his fathers occupied. It is well to understand that in the eyes of the Little Entente and of France—of the nations which may fairly be said to stand for the status quo in Europe and the strict respect of existing treaties—there is no comparison between the case of Carol and the case of Otto. The crowning of the former principally affects the Rumanian people, who are entitled to choose whatever kind of government best pleases them; though if King Carol were to initiate a new foreign policy which menaced the stability of central Europe, another view might be taken. For the moment there is no reason to anticipate any change in the attitude of Rumania. But the crowning of Otto would arouse apprehensions because it would appear to be the first step toward a more aggressive policy of revision, or even revenge, on the part of Hungary, a country still smarting under a sense of defeat and unceasingly proclaiming its grievances.

In 1919 the Supreme Council forbade the crowning of the Archduke Joseph. On Feb. 4, 1920, the Conference of Ambassadors affirmed:

> It is not the intention, nor is it the duty, of the principal Allied Powers to intervene in the internal affairs of Hungary, nor to dictate to the Hungarian people the form of government or of constitution that it may adopt for itself. Nevertheless, the Powers cannot admit that the restoration of the Hapsburgs can be considered a question which solely interests the Hungarian nation. Therefore, they declare that a restoration of that character would be in disaccord with the very basis of the peace settlement and would not be either recognized or tolerated.

On April 1, 1921, after the first attempt of the ex-Emperor Charles, a similar declaration was communicated to the Hungarian Government. On October 2 of the same year the veto was renewed on the occasion of the second attempt of Charles, and the Hungarian Government was enjoined to deliver up the fallen monarch.

The powers are, then, committed to oppose the return of the Hapsburgs. Some of them may now think that time has lessened the danger, but most of them remain firm in their positions. Hungary, too, has pledged itself to combat propaganda in favor of the Hapsburgs. Unless and until there is a radical change of sentiment in respect of the former rulers of Hungary, any enterprise contemplated by the partisans of Otto, who will soon attain the royal majority, is likely greatly to perturb central Europe, and by evoking fears and passions may precipitate a crisis of real gravity. Moreover, it probably will fail in its purpose.

Christopher Columbus, Bookseller

A MANUSCRIPT volume some 400 years old, acquired abroad and brought to the United States by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, adds to general knowledge the information that Christopher Columbus was once a bookseller. The reference is casual:

> There was a man in the land of Milan who was a merchant in books and who traveled in Andalusia who was called Christopher Columbus, a man of high genius, who was not a man of letters, but was very shrewd in the art of the cosmography of the world, who followed what he had read from Ptolemy and other works regarding the world in which we navigate and walk.

This presents a new view of the younger life of Columbus, concerning which general knowledge has been slight. It was a long way from Milan in Italy to the Province of Andalusia in Spain. Printing was still young, and the stock in trade of a bookseller correspondingly limited. The inference is that Columbus was a peripatetic bookseller, carrying his books with him, and seeking custom wherever he might find it in that pleasant province.

Hitherto one had thought of young Columbus as being drawn to the sea by talk with red-capped seamen on the sunny wharves of Genoa, though with no more authority than a partial acceptance of that town as his birthplace. The newly discovered manuscript refers to him as of Milan. This, of course, may mean no more than that the family moved to Milan some time before Christopher became a bookseller. On the other hand, it is well known that many an inland-born lad has later taken to the sea like a duck.

Such as it is, however, this present addition to general knowledge seems to derive from Columbus himself, visiting one Andres Bernaldez, writer of the manuscript, just after the second voyage to America. Columbus had with him, among other evidences of the marvels of the New World, a "converted Indian" who wore a gold collar. One would like to know what Diego (for so the converted Indian was called) thought about Spain, but unfortunately nobody seems to have asked his opinion. Nor do we know how the author of the account knew that Columbus had been a bookseller. He may have known him when he was a bookseller; may even have bought a book. Columbus, chatting about his voyages, may have reminiscently mentioned the time when he used to sell books. At any rate, Bernaldez refers to the occupation in an offhand way that carries conviction, and all good bibliophiles will justly rejoice.

When Cities Become Land Buyers

WHETHER to make public their plans for municipal improvements and then probably have to pay speculators' prices for the real estate involved, or to try to maintain secrecy with its attendant risks until everything can be made ready to begin work, is a dilemma confronting the planning commissions of many cities in the United States.

Discussion in the recent National Conference on City Planning in Denver brought out that where a planning commission makes public its plans as soon as they are formulated, property along affected streets sometimes loses in marketability and rental value for the time, and if after a year or two something necessitates a change in the plans the property owner is left without compensation for the period of inactivity.

In other cases an announcement has the opposite effect. The market is enhanced. Speculative buyers come in to make a quick turnover to the city. They demand high prices, and either obtain them from the purchasing officials, or else in condemnation proceedings get judgments from overgenerous juries for several times what the property ordinarily would cost a private purchaser.

Now, if planning boards and associations try, as some have, to circumvent this hoisting of land costs, they encounter other difficulties. A few commissions have formed their plans in private and withheld them while preparing to act. But in obtaining real estate options, only the greatest care, and sometimes not even that, will prevent leaking of the news. The larger newspapers frequently are taken into rather unwilling confidence, but meanwhile some small neighborhood paper may print a clue of what is happening, or worse, a hint may be passed by word of mouth among a few who will profit at the expense of property owners. Options cannot be taken by a planning board itself, and though sometimes they are gathered by some civic-spirited individual to be turned over to the municipality at cost, there may be insinuations of profit and favoritism to which business men are loath to expose themselves.

In Cleveland a promising method has been introduced. In acquiring land for public buildings, street openings or bridge approaches, the Chamber of Commerce or a community organization under a nonprofit charter, coöperating with the planning officials, has taken options on key pieces of property at prices recommended by an appraisal committee of the Real Estate Board, and after passage of the bond issue has turned them over to the city at cost plus interest.

The success of this method will depend largely upon how well a large group can keep confidential information and upon how well the planning commission and its associates retain the confidence of the people. In view of the important and widespread benefits possible in economy of land purchase for civic developments, an effort of this type merits heartiest support on all sides.

Sane Comparison, or Mere Contrast?

THE spectacular may be depended upon to provide momentary interest for a scene, but it hardly serves as a window through which to gain a proper perspective of business developments. It is nevertheless true that many observers of trade and industrial trends are looking through just such a window, the glass of which is magnifying the recession in 1930 business to alarming proportions. This window happens to be placed at the level of 1929 trade activity and, of course, the outlook from it is a valley of gloom.

It must be remembered that the business year 1929 worked many a superlative out of the economic vocabulary. Records were set up and toppled over like ninepins. "Unprecedented" became a perfectly safe word to describe nearly any development. Anything less than the spectacular was regarded as merely a transition to something more spectacular than ever had been seen before. And then came the spectacle of the October-November stock market.

It is a year of such extremes, however, with which most comparisons of 1930 are being made. Every now and then somebody asks, "But wasn't 1928 a good year? Wasn't 1928 a year of many new records in business?" And of course the answer is history from the 1930 trade viewpoint, and emphatically in the affirmative. Then the question naturally follows, "How does 1930 compare with 1928?" A report from one manufacturing state, Michigan, may prove indicative. Manufacturing activity in that State during April and May was 19.7 per cent under 1929 figures, but 4.4 per cent above the level of 1928. This is by no means an isolated instance. In numerous lines and in many sections of the country comparisons of 1930 with a good year like 1928 are encouraging.

Before inviting that rainy-day feeling to pass the casement of one's judgment, it might be well to see if a change of window will not improve the view.

Movies and Political Censorship

THE question of the public exhibition of certain Russian films in Great Britain is now being actively discussed in many quarters. These pictures, which include films that, like "The Armed Cruiser Potemkin" and "Storm Over Asia," have been regarded by competent judges as definite contributions to the art of the screen, considerably in advance of the general run of western productions, have for some time past been exhibited to private societies, but more recently have been presented in various towns to the ordinary cinema-going public. The problem of their political influence, which is, of course, directly opposed to the social systems of the West, therefore arises for immediate consideration.

Anything in the nature of a political censorship has been in Great Britain most unpopular for the best part of a century, and today, if a play or a book is banned, it is almost automatically assumed that the embargo has been placed on it for moral, and not for political reasons. Further, England has long been the traditional home of political freedom, affording a refuge to many revolutionary thinkers who have been forced to leave their own countries. Finally, the question is rendered still more difficult by the fact that the films under discussion are of distinct artistic merit.

However, the general impression seems to be that public and unrestricted exhibition of these pictures is unwise. The reason is not because in England there is any objection to radically adverse criticism of the British polity, but because it is felt that the commercial cinema house is not as yet a suitable place for this criticism. What in a book or a play would be perfectly legitimate and even admirable may be on the screen quite deleterious. The difference between the cases lies in the mood and quality of the audience, which, so far as books and the serious drama are concerned, is more or less prepared to treat political argument with the careful consideration that it deserves. On the other hand, the public goes to the cinema expecting entertainment only, and is consequently far more susceptible to violent propaganda of any description. When the cinema attains a higher intellectual standing than it holds at present, this will cease to be the case, and it will become, like the printing press and the stage, a suitable medium for political argument. But until then it is widely felt that the commercial picture palace is hardly the place for extreme politics of any kind.

Militarism Loses in Japan

RESIGNATION of Admiral Kanji Kato, chief of the Japanese naval general staff, which was accompanied recently by the resignations of his vice-chief and by the Vice-Minister of the Navy, constitutes another milestone along the path which the Island Empire of the East is treading toward the goal of genuine democratic party government under the Emperor. Admiral Kato's resignation—a result of the defeat of the military leaders in their struggle against the political leaders for power behind the throne—is one of the most decisive and important in the succession of reverses which they have suffered in the eight years since the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armament.

Japan's Constitution places the army and navy heads of the country in an exceptionally advantageous position. Practices and traditions which have grown up during the last fifty years have greatly strengthened this position. Within recent years, however, Japan has definitely passed out of the category of a militaristic nation, with the consequence that concerted and effective attacks have been made upon this power.

In the present instance, Admiral Kato seized upon the naval treaty concluded at London as the basis of an attack on the civilian Government. He contended that the Government had infringed the Constitution when it determined the peace-time strength of the Japanese Navy without first obtaining the consent of the naval general staff. He carried his fight to the Emperor (who is above politics in Japan) in person, but during the two months' verbal battle which followed Admiral Kato lost steadily. The people of Japan were opposed to him. They have had enough militarism in government. The press was unanimous in its condemnation. When the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Takarabe, one of Japan's delegates to the London Naval Conference, aligned himself with the Government, the outcome was certain, and it was not long before Admiral Kato was forced to resign.

The London Naval Treaty afforded the opportunity for this latest struggle between the two contending factions, but the real significance lay in the question of whether the military powers of Japan were to regain some of the ground they have lost in recent years. They have lost again, and their defeat this time is of sufficient magnitude to make it increasingly difficult for them to renew the contest in the future. The outcome is a clear-cut victory for the forces of democratic party government in Japan.

Editorial Notes

The gangster is seldom getting away with as much as he supposes. He may deploy his cat's-paws to violate the criminal statutes with apparent impunity and turn the haul safely into his bank account, but then comes a mild-appearing law he has not reckoned with—not primarily a penal law at all: the income tax law—and he finds himself in prison for defrauding the United States Government. This has been the experience of Ralph J. Capone of Chicago, and his brother, Al Capone, is anxiously endeavoring to avert a similar fate. This is one law which goes straight to the "higher ups" in gangland. Perhaps next year the Treasury Department will report the number of gangsters as well as the number of dollars in its income tax collections.

Those who like to point with pride to the progress along medical lines in recent years may find it difficult to accept the comparison made by Clifton R. Wharton of the United States Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, regarding some practices of the interior of that country which he characterized as voodoo customs. "They prick their backs and limbs," he said, "with needles and make marks on their bodies to drive away 'bad spirits.' We take blood tests and are inoculated to drive away 'bad health.' The difference may be a matter of name." For is not the analogy entirely sound?

Gen. Italo Balbo, Italian Minister of Aviation, declares that air lines form an ideal link between all nations, regardless of frontiers. He evidently believes that the airplane, if it gets a chance, can fly over everything, including trade barriers.

Canada has just produced a strawberry seven inches in circumference. Not bad for "Our Lady of the Snows."

Keeping the nose to the grindstone isn't the only thing that makes a sharp business man.

British Politics

By PHILIP KERR

THE condition of British politics today reflects exactly the state of confusion in the public mind as to the future of the country and the way out of the economic difficulties in which it finds itself. All the old parties have been tried in turn, and all have failed to give those practical results for which the country asks. And that, perhaps, is natural, because the stock in trade of all the parties is still mainly based on pre-war thinking, and they are now living in a very different post-war world.

A year ago, after some five years of Conservative rule, the electorate swung sharply to the Left. Eight million votes were cast for Labor, eight for the Conservatives, and five for the Liberals. But owing to the operation of the single member constituency system, Labor was returned as the largest party, with some 290 members in a House of 615, and formed a government with general consent.

For nearly six months it enjoyed an exceptional honeymoon. It was the holiday season. It won some striking successes in the international field, at Geneva and in the rapprochement with the United States, as symbolized by the Hoover-MacDonald conversations on the Rapidan. It appointed a special Cabinet Minister with a special staff to prepare plans for dealing with unemployment. The other parties were only too glad to let Labor try its hand at dealing with the difficulties of the day.

* * *

Today the Labor Government is in exactly the opposite position. So far from being on a honeymoon it would be rapidly divorced from power if there was anybody else anxious to step into its shoes. Its successes in the international field have been forgotten in its admitted failure to deal with the supreme domestic problem of unemployment. For the resignation of Sir Oswald Mosley and the transfer of J. H. Thomas, the Minister for Unemployment, to the Dominions office, is proof that the grandiose plans for dealing with unemployment have never matured.

The position of the Labor Ministry is even more difficult than that of the Labor Party itself, because it is faced by a defection among its own followers. For nearly a century the Labor movement has developed as a movement of liberation and responsibility among trades unionists—the workers most bitterly hit by the experiences of the industrial revolution. For nearly twenty years, however, it has derived the bulk of its political philosophy and policies from a small group of Socialist intellectuals.

As it came nearer to office, however, its leaders became more and more convinced that the kind of Socialism—the nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange—which for many years had served on the platform as the universal remedy for industrial ills was impracticable. When they took office it was through the expenditure of public money on social services rather than through Socialism, strictly so called, that they endeavored to proceed.

* * *

But it soon became clear that taxation had reached its practicable limits, and that there were no considerable sums available for those social reforms which had been so lavishly promised in the general election. On top of the abandonment both of "Socialism in our time" and of large measures of social betterment, came the revelation that the Cabinet had no vigorous program even for dealing with unemployment save the general helping of the rationalization of industry. In consequence the back benches of the party are dismayed, the extreme Socialist wing is in revolt, and the enthusiasm of the party in the constituencies is so deflated by disappointment that it cannot get its followers to the polls.

Hence the recent rapprochement between Ramsay MacDonald and Lloyd George, a rapprochement which until last Wednesday, when the Labor Government barely escaped defeat owing to Lloyd George and some twenty-five Liberals voting against it, appeared likely to assume formidable proportions. The Liberal Party is also in a difficulty. Though it polled 5,000,000 votes in the last election, what people remember is that it has less than fifty members in the House of Commons. It is difficult to convince the electorate that the Liberal Party is now ever likely to be able to obtain a majority and form a government. The Labor Government has proved itself a moderately Liberal rather than a Red Socialist Government, and the famous Lloyd George election fund is largely depleted.

So Ramsay MacDonald and Lloyd George have agreed to try and see whether they cannot together frame a program for dealing with the present economic emergency. For in all truth the emergency is serious enough. With unemployment figures expected to rise in the autumn to 2,000,000, and a general state of business depression quite unexampled, that, too, coming after ten years of stagnation, it is the immediate future rather than great projects of social reconstruction which counts with the electorate.

What the outcome of these conferences on agriculture and unemployment will be no one can foresee. Lloyd George is a man of exceptional resourcefulness, experience and driving energy, which are not the strong points of this Administration. He will certainly produce plans and if the Government adopts them the Liberal Party will presumably give them support for carrying them out, with far-reaching results on the future of British politics. If they refuse to carry them out or cannot produce alternatives of their own the Liberals will presumably withdraw their support and the Government will fall.

* * *

The future is made even more obscure by the difficulties of the Conservatives. The great bulk of the Conservative Party has now adopted protection, in the form of "safeguarding," as the main plank in its economic policy. Whatever the merits of free trade, they say, if it were universal, there is no advantage in being economically disarmed in a tariff-ridden world. The first step, they believe, toward better conditions and bargaining power is to "keep the home market for ourselves."

But Lord Beaverbrook, the dynamic Canadian owner of the Daily Express, has been crusading for what he calls Empire Free Trade. The meaning of the slogan has changed from time to time, but the essence of it today is that Great Britain should put a tariff against all foreign goods, including foodstuffs, and let in free empire goods, as the first step toward ever completer free trade within the Empire, with protection against the rest of the world.

But food taxes, which are essential to Lord Beaverbrook's policy are words of ill omen in British politics. They defeated Joseph Chamberlain's tariff reform program twenty-five years ago, and Stanley Baldwin and the Conservative leaders know how fatal a proposal to tax the people's food must be in an electorate nearly 90 per cent of which live in urban areas. So there is a bitter feud going on between the Empire crusaders and the Conservative front bench for the allegiance of the party, a feud which seems likely to be taken to the constituencies in the next by-elections.

Thus the political future is very obscure, in Britain, as in many other lands. If Lloyd George and Ramsay MacDonald succeed in producing an alternative to protection as a practical solution of the present economic difficulties a general election may be postponed for the period necessary to carry it into effect. If they fail, and if the Conservatives succeed in composing their differences, there may well be an early election and a sweep for protection as the only unemployment program in the field.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

What Canada Can Teach France

THERE are at least two things, according to a writer in Paris-Midi, which France can learn from Canada. One of these is how to house a parliament. If only the Chamber of Deputies could be transported from the Palais Bourbon to the Grand Palais, thinks this Parisian, and thus conduct its deliberations in spacious, airy and cheerful surroundings, as does the House of Commons at Ottawa, many discourteous speeches and many ill-considered votes would be avoided. The other lesson which France can learn from Canada, thinks this observer, is the proper attitude to be adopted toward a parliamentary opposition. During his visit to Canada, he was struck by the official recognition everywhere accorded to the leader of the opposition, and suggests that in France it would be better to treat the opposition in the Chamber of Deputies not like wild beasts, nor even like canary birds, but rather like future collaborators in government. But there is at least one thing which Canada can learn, and apparently is learning, from France, and that is the importance of holding world expositions. The great exhibition which is being planned for Vancouver in 1936 to promote friendly relations between America and the Far East, seems to the writer in Paris-Midi to have been at least in part inspired by the extensive preparations which are being made for the International Overseas Exposition to be held in Paris in 1931.

A Woman Conductor

The first Frenchwoman to make a profession of orchestral conducting is Mme. Jane Evrard, violinist and wife of Gaston Poulet, also a conductor. Others have occasionally wielded the baton—notably Augusta Holmès at the Opéra in 1895, Cécile Chaminade and Jane Vieu at Paris or in the provinces, Countess Armande de Polignac, who has more than once conducted her own compositions, and Nadia Boulanger—but Mme. Evrard is the first to make conducting more than an occasional gesture. At a recent concert, those who expected a mannish performance in a mannish costume were surprised to see a truly feminine conductor, wearing a black evening gown trimmed with tulle, and exercising over her orchestra a persuasive influence which was charming in its effects.

Defending Artists' Interests

How well the interests and reputations of artists can be defended in the French courts was illustrated in a recent case concerning the design for the 50-franc note now in current use. A design for this note was submitted in 1910 by the artist Luc-Olivier Merson. It was accepted by the Bank of France, which paid the artist a fee of $6000. The new note was not issued until 1928, and then only after very considerable changes had been made in the design originally submitted. These changes were such, declared the artist's heirs, as to destroy the artistic merit of the design and to make the notes unworthy of bearing the name of M. Merson. They brought suit against the Bank of France, demanding that the notes be retired from circulation. The judgment finally given in the case requires the bank to omit the artist's name from all future issues of the note, and awards nominal damages of one franc to the artist's heirs.

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Beehives on Balconies

An enterprising apiculturist is doing all in his power to make beekeeping a city man's pastime or even an urban occupation. In the Boulevard Barbès he has installed a kiosk where not only honey, but the bees which make it, can be purchased. At present, most of his customers are from the suburbs, where apiculture appears to be in vogue. But he looks forward to the day when city dwellers will begin installing beehives on their balconies. A journalist has given him some encouragement by pointing out that the bee is one of the few animals which landlords have not banned from Paris flats. Soon every man may own his own honey factory! As if in anticipation of this development, the Marquis d'Hautepoule in 1860 established a course in apiculture which is still given each year in the Luxembourg gardens.

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Have Some Camembert Cheese?

The Camembert cheese industry, founded in Normandy more than a century ago by Marie Harel, has assumed proportions which few could have foreseen. No less than 91,250,000 Camembert cheeses are now manufactured annually. For the 250,000 pieces produced daily more than 400,000 quarts of milk are required. To assure the authenticity and purity of Camembert cheese, producers have agreed that any cheese which contains less than 45 per cent cream shall be adjudged counterfeit. Almost every month parties of gastronomic pilgrims visit the Normandy town of Camembert and lay wreaths of flowers at the base of the monument erected there to the memory of Marie Harel, "the inventor of Camembert."

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Policeman Goes Touring

One of Paris's policemen interpreters, who speaks eight languages fluently, has elected to spend his annual holiday in making a tour of Europe in a small three-wheeled open car, accompanied by one of his fellow agents-interprètes. He wishes to become acquainted with some of his colleagues in other countries, and to study the service of police interpreters in Germany and Austria. He will probably have little difficulty in making himself understood, or in understanding what is said to him, in any country which he may visit.